

INSTRUMENTS.
SHOWING OF
S TAKEN IN
CHANGE
During our purchase of a
see our display of string
instruments, musical and in good
many splendid values

Let us devote "every
power and resource" to
our present and immediate
task" of winning the war.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.. FINAL EDITION

VOLUME LXXVII.—NO. 22. C. (COPYRIGHT: 1918,
BY THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

THE PAPER CONTAINS OF
TWO EDITIONS—SECTION ONE

* * PRICE TWO CENTS.

JAPAN THREATENS RUSSIA

'LIED TO WILSON ON ARMY; INEFFICIENCY KILLS MEN'

Chamberlain Says
U. S. Lacks Any
War Program.

An extended report of Senator Chamberlain's speech appears on page 4. On page 5 will be found comments by Secretary Baker and also a brief history moving letters on soldiers' deaths. The letters were read by Senator Chamberlain in the course of his speech in the senate.

BASSEL, Switzerland, Jan. 24.—A dispatch from Vienna says that during an address to the delegation of parliament, Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, declared that as considered President Wilson's last propositions regarding peace as showing a perceptible approach to the Austro-Hungarian point of view. There were, he said, several points to which Austria-Hungary jointly could subscribe, but that the following principle first must be laid down:

"That where these propositions concerned Austria-Hungary's allies, as in the case of Germany in Belgium, or Turkey, Austria-Hungary was faithful to her alliance and would fight to the end for the defense of her allies."

Giving Poland a Chance.

"Poland ought freely and without influence choose her lot," Count Czernin continued.

He declared that he would gladly have seen Poland take part in the peace negotiations, for he considered Poland an independent state, but the Russian government did not recognize the present Polish government's qualifications to speak in the name of Poland, so he had not insisted, in order to avoid a conflict.

Count Czernin explained Germany's unwillingness to evacuate occupied territories before a popular vote was taken because such evacuation would break up the organizations, communications, industries, and administrations which are in German hands, with the result of producing anarchy and utter misery. Negotiations, declared the minister, need time, he added:

"When we have reached peace with Russia, general peace cannot long be prevented despite the efforts of the entente statesmen."

Few Dry Eyes in Senate.

In a three hour address which attracted crowded galleries and a throng of several thousand persons struggling to gain admission, Senator Chamberlain, in the presence of nearly all senators and many house members, detailed at length the revelations of war department inefficiency and concession made by the investigation conducted by the committee on military affairs.

In the midst of his description of the illness and deaths in the army camps caused largely by shortage of winter clothing and insufficient tentage, the senator read the letter of a father relating to the illness and death of his son under conditions of neglect well nigh unbelievable in this age of medical efficiency.

When the senator finished the reading there was scarcely a dry eye in the senate.

Baker Criticizes Himself.

Mr. Chamberlain submitted documentary proof that Secretary Baker was ignorant of actual conditions when he gave his compliant testimony before the senate committee. The senator read the letter of a father relating to the illness and death of his son under conditions of neglect well nigh unbelievable in this age of medical efficiency.

President Wilson's article on the freedom of the seas, Count Czernin said, was an absolutely satisfactory article against a future economic war and was just and reasonable.

He expressed gratitude for the demand for general disarmament, which was in line, he said, with his own previous declarations.

Asks for Peace Offer.

The foreign minister invited President Wilson to use his great influence to induce the entente allies to declare the conditions on which they were willing to talk.

President Wilson's idea of a league of nations according to Count Czernin, probably would encounter no opposition in Austria-Hungary. He explained his agreement on the essentials of this, saying that "Austria-Hungary, like the United States, is composed of groups of states with no opposing interests, a fact which invites the question whether an exchange of ideas between these two powers could not form the basis of a personal conversation between all the states which have not yet entered into negotiations for peace."

Says Tone Is Different.

Referring to President Wilson's recent address, Count Czernin said:

"I acknowledge that his tone is now different from what it was when he attempted by his reply to Pope Benedict to sow dissension between the German government and the German people, and this has been of good effect."

"There is no longer talk about the automatic suppression of the German people by the government and their former attacks on the house of Hohenlohe are not repeated."

"Coal Order. Outrageous." Pronouncing the suspension of inquiry "an outrageous order," the senator said that if there had been any progress in this war; if there had been any progress in the conduct of the war the coal situation never would have happened, and that is what I am complaining of."

"In God's name," he concluded, "are we going to get over to France? Within six months after the war broke out Canada had her gallant sons in the trenches assisting in some of the most desperate battles of the war. With sparse settlements, with her lack of wealth as compared to that of the United States, she got her braves from workmen."

Rome reports artillery actions on mountain front and capture of Teuton post at Capo Sile.

French took prisoners in a raid east of Aubervilliers, Paris reports.

THE WAR

Russian envoys reject German demands for Courland and Baltic provinces. Question of peace or war put up to congress of soldiers and workmen.

Rome reports artillery actions on mountain front and capture of Teuton post at Capo Sile.

French took prisoners in a raid east of Aubervilliers, Paris reports.

Continued on page 4, column 1.

TRYING TO COMPREHEND A BILLION



REPORTS WILSON HAS REFORMED WARDEPARTMENT

Providence, R. I., Jan. 24.—[Special]—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The Journal is able to print this morning a statement from a high official of the war department in Washington, which is in part as follows:

"While our critics have been talking the president has been working. He has realized the evils that have existed in the war department and the grave necessity for overcoming them, and in less than sixty days has transformed the department from an inefficient and broken-down machine into such an organization as, when the facts are known, will force the admiration of the entire country."

"The president is ready to tell his story, and in a few days will give to congress and the nation the details which will dislodge further criticism and sweep the present charges into the ash heap of oblivion. He is prepared to make such a showing as to disrupt the present organization with any new scheme would, under the revised condition of things, be little short of futile."

"No change more striking could be imagined than that which has taken place in the war department during the last sixty days. Practically the entire acting executive force of the bureau has been changed. Today the things that ought to be done are being done, orders are being carried out in a businesslike and efficient manner, and a vigorous production of power has been decided upon."

"In God's name," he concluded, "are we going to get over to France? Within six months after the war broke out Canada had her gallant sons in the trenches assisting in some of the most desperate battles of the war. With sparse settlements, with her lack of wealth as compared to that of the United States, she got her braves from workmen—and they are practically unanimous."

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 24.—Miss Florence Duncanson, Decatur nurse, in the One Hundred and Eightieth hospital in Flanders, died Jan. 22 of cerebro-spinal meningitis, her family was notified tonight by the war department. She was a graduate of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago.

British Man Power Bill Passes Its Third Reading

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The house of commons tonight passed the third reading of the man power bill. The vote was unanimous.

THE WEATHER.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918.

Sunrise 7:00; sunset 4:56. Moon sets at 6:30 a. m. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND VICINITY.—Light snow Friday night. Saturday generally fair and much colder than northwest winds.

ILLINOIS.—Partly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

MINNESOTA.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

COLUMBUS.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

HENRY.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

LOUISIANA.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

MISSOURI.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

NEW YORK.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

OKLAHOMA.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

TEXAS.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

WISCONSIN.—Fairly cloudy in south portion. Light snow in north Friday. colder at night. Saturday fair and much colder.

ARTIES
ES WILL
AR AIMS
to Send Dele-
at Confer-
London.

DUTY TO EXPOSE FAULTS; ONLY A COWARD SHIRKS'

Roosevelt Wades Into In-
efficients and Defends
Criticism.

LET A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—[Special]—Col. Roosevelt delivered his message to the country this afternoon. Almost every member of the corps of Washington correspondents gathered at the National Press club to hear him. Through them he speaks this morning to millions of newspaper readers.

It was the old Roosevelt, with all the old fire and vigor, driving home his points with clenched fist, his voice breaking into the characteristic falsetto to speak as he paid sarcastic respects to "Bill" Stone and other worthies.

Praises Chamberlain's Stand.

Col. Roosevelt quoted from "Congressional Government," by Woodrow Wilson, as his authority for upholding the high duty of congress to investigate the work of the executive departments, especially in time of war. He praised the nonpartisan spirit which Senator Chamberlain and his colleagues had shown in exposing the weakness of the war department. He quoted Chairman Hays of the shipping board as declaring that the senatorial investigation had very good results. He declared his own unflinching support of the bill creating a minister of munitions and a superior war council.

An assistant secretary of war and an officer in the army, Col. Roosevelt declared, he had unflinchingly exposed the inefficiency of a Republican administration. Now, as a private citizen, he claimed the same right to speak freely of the weakness of a Democratic administration. Some of the examples of inefficiency in war preparations which he cited were new and startling.

Defines Our Duty.

"It is our duty," Col. Roosevelt said, "to support every official from the highest to the lowest just so long as that official does well, and to the extent that he does well in making more efficient this government and in speeding up the work of the war; and it is no less our duty—or perhaps I should change that and say it is only less our duty to expose inefficiencies wherever it is found, to expose the weaknesses of the war and make the war more effective and therefore to oppose every official who would have and incite dan-

gerous military serv-

ices twenty-two closely

for Cabinet.

On the votes cast in mons on some occa- N. Barnes and other labor party, the con- cerning the withdrawal of members from the cabinet, son, former member appealed to the com- mittee on the resolution. He up the government

would never again be- asment, he asserted, party was predom- inant.

normal times," he no differences of undesirability of as- on capitalist parties, normal times, and that on the whole therefrom have out- advantages. Let the go on, and let us as we can toward

Marshal After

on Tailor Shops

Jan. 23.—Lieut-Marshals at the on, has threatened to agn tailor shops if cease altering sailors' drawing unauthorized arti- ribbons with unsan- attire.

the rule is the rule.

The informing function of con- gress should be preferred even to its legislative function."

Party Lines Forgotten.

In the two houses of congress during the year just closed—the year that opened with the sending of Germany's note of Jan. 21 last, which was, in effect, a declaration of war against the United States—there has been a fine disregard of partisanship among the members of all parties, taken as a whole, in congress. There has been almost no attempt to hamper the prosecution of the war by injecting partisanship or making party harangues. This has been the rule.

The most conspicuous exception was furnished the other day by Senator Stone of Missouri, who made a strong partisan speech, but the partisanship was the least offensive portion of his speech, but the mendacity was the most offensive portion of the speech—which was, perhaps, not wholly uncharacteristic.

Senator Stone Played.

The really offensive portion of his speech was that it was an attack on the interests of the United States and, therefore, an insidious effort on behalf of Germany. This is the same Senator Stone who, a year from last, was engaged in defending himself from the revelations of Mr. Bernard Baruch as to his (Mr. Stone's) negotiations for the German vote and his efforts to persuade the Germans that he was not really to be against them but was really to be for them.

"This is the same Senator Stone who voted against the declaration of war last year. He is the same Senator Stone who engaged in filibustering operations against our taking action to defend ourselves—filibustering of the kind which drew public rebuke to those engaged in them from the president of the United States.

Criticize Cuban Campaign.

I know the senate investigation committee under Senator Chamberlain has rendered the highest service to this country. I do not believe it—I KNOW IT. And gentlemen, you have a right to ask that any man who speaks to you about a duty in the press should have by his actions in the speech shown that he believes in himself performing that duty.

There are a few of the older men here who may recollect the things said about the Cuban campaign and the failures in the administration of that war, of which I was a part. I spoke when I was assistant secretary of the navy. That was in 1899, a year after the campaign and a year before the president's election. I stated that the artillerists had been for thirty-five years un- and was worthless.

I should like any man to point any in frankness between what

\$1.25
... 75
... 1.00
... 1.50
... 2.00
... 2.50
... 3.00
... 3.50
... 4.00
... 4.50
... 5.00
... 5.50
... 6.00
... 6.50
... 7.00
... 7.50
... 8.00
... 8.50
... 9.00
... 9.50
... 10.00
... 10.50
... 11.00
... 11.50
... 12.00
... 12.50
... 13.00
... 13.50
... 14.00
... 14.50
... 15.00
... 15.50
... 16.00
... 16.50
... 17.00
... 17.50
... 18.00
... 18.50
... 19.00
... 19.50
... 20.00
... 20.50
... 21.00
... 21.50
... 22.00
... 22.50
... 23.00
... 23.50
... 24.00
... 24.50
... 25.00
... 25.50
... 26.00
... 26.50
... 27.00
... 27.50
... 28.00
... 28.50
... 29.00
... 29.50
... 30.00
... 30.50
... 31.00
... 31.50
... 32.00
... 32.50
... 33.00
... 33.50
... 34.00
... 34.50
... 35.00
... 35.50
... 36.00
... 36.50
... 37.00
... 37.50
... 38.00
... 38.50
... 39.00
... 39.50
... 40.00
... 40.50
... 41.00
... 41.50
... 42.00
... 42.50
... 43.00
... 43.50
... 44.00
... 44.50
... 45.00
... 45.50
... 46.00
... 46.50
... 47.00
... 47.50
... 48.00
... 48.50
... 49.00
... 49.50
... 50.00
... 50.50
... 51.00
... 51.50
... 52.00
... 52.50
... 53.00
... 53.50
... 54.00
... 54.50
... 55.00
... 55.50
... 56.00
... 56.50
... 57.00
... 57.50
... 58.00
... 58.50
... 59.00
... 59.50
... 60.00
... 60.50
... 61.00
... 61.50
... 62.00
... 62.50
... 63.00
... 63.50
... 64.00
... 64.50
... 65.00
... 65.50
... 66.00
... 66.50
... 67.00
... 67.50
... 68.00
... 68.50
... 69.00
... 69.50
... 70.00
... 70.50
... 71.00
... 71.50
... 72.00
... 72.50
... 73.00
... 73.50
... 74.00
... 74.50
... 75.00
... 75.50
... 76.00
... 76.50
... 77.00
... 77.50
... 78.00
... 78.50
... 79.00
... 79.50
... 80.00
... 80.50
... 81.00
... 81.50
... 82.00
... 82.50
... 83.00
... 83.50
... 84.00
... 84.50
... 85.00
... 85.50
... 86.00
... 86.50
... 87.00
... 87.50
... 88.00
... 88.50
... 89.00
... 89.50
... 90.00
... 90.50
... 91.00
... 91.50
... 92.00
... 92.50
... 93.00
... 93.50
... 94.00
... 94.50
... 95.00
... 95.50
... 96.00
... 96.50
... 97.00
... 97.50
... 98.00
... 98.50
... 99.00
... 99.50
... 100.00
... 100.50
... 101.00
... 101.50
... 102.00
... 102.50
... 103.00
... 103.50
... 104.00
... 104.50
... 105.00
... 105.50
... 106.00
... 106.50
... 107.00
... 107.50
... 108.00
... 108.50
... 109.00
... 109.50
... 110.00
... 110.50
... 111.00
... 111.50
... 112.00
... 112.50
... 113.00
... 113.50
... 114.00
... 114.50
... 115.00
... 115.50
... 116.00
... 116.50
... 117.00
... 117.50
... 118.00
... 118.50
... 119.00
... 119.50
... 120.00
... 120.50
... 121.00
... 121.50
... 122.00
... 122.50
... 123.00
... 123.50
... 124.00
... 124.50
... 125.00
... 125.50
... 126.00
... 126.50
... 127.00
... 127.50
... 128.00
... 128.50
... 129.00
... 129.50
... 130.00
... 130.50
... 131.00
... 131.50
... 132.00
... 132.50
... 133.00
... 133.50
... 134.00
... 134.50
... 135.00
... 135.50
... 136.00
... 136.50
... 137.00
... 137.50
... 138.00
... 138.50
... 139.00
... 139.50
... 140.00
... 140.50
... 141.00
... 141.50
... 142.00
... 142.50
... 143.00
... 143.50
... 144.00
... 144.50
... 145.00
... 145.50
... 146.00
... 146.50
... 147.00
... 147.50
... 148.00
... 148.50
... 149.00
... 149.50
... 150.00
... 150.50
... 151.00
... 151.50
... 152.00
... 152.50
... 153.00
... 153.50
... 154.00
... 154.50
... 155.00
... 155.50
... 156.00
... 156.50
... 157.00
... 157.50
... 158.00
... 158.50
... 159.00
... 159.50
... 160.00
... 160.50
... 161.00
... 161.50
... 162.00
... 162.50
... 163.00
... 163.50
... 164.00
... 164.50
... 165.00
... 165.50
... 166.00
... 166.50
... 167.00
... 167.50
... 168.00
... 168.50
... 169.00
... 169.50
... 170.00
... 170.50
... 171.00
... 171.50
... 172.00
... 172.50
... 173.00
... 173.50
... 174.00
... 174.50
... 175.00
... 175.50
... 176.00
... 176.50
... 177.00
... 177.50
... 178.00
... 178.50
... 179.00
... 179.50
... 180.00
... 180.50
... 181.00
... 181.50
... 182.00
... 182.50
... 183.00
... 183.50
... 184.00
... 184.50
... 185.00
... 185.50
... 186.00
... 186.50
... 187.00
... 187.50
... 188.00
... 188.50
... 189.00
... 189.50
... 190.00
... 190.50
... 191.00
... 191.50
... 192.00
... 192.50
... 193.00
... 193.50
... 194.00
... 194.50
... 195.00
... 195.50
... 196.00
... 196.50
... 197.00
... 197.50
... 198.00
... 198.50
... 199.00
... 199.50
... 200.00
... 200.50
... 201.00
... 201.50
... 202.00
... 202.50
... 203.00
... 203.50
... 204.00
... 204.50
... 205.00
... 205.50
... 206.00
... 206.50
... 207.00
... 207.50
... 208.00
... 208.50
... 209.00
... 209.50
... 210.00
... 210.50
... 211.00
... 211.50
... 212.00
... 212.50
... 213.00
... 213.50
... 214.00
... 214.50
... 215.00
... 215.50
... 216.00
... 216.50
... 217.00
... 217.50
... 218.00
... 218.50
... 219.00
... 219.50
... 220.00
... 220.50
... 221.00
... 221.50
... 222.00
... 222.50
... 223.00
... 223.50
... 224.00
... 224.50
... 225.00
... 225.50
... 226.00
... 226.50
... 227.00
... 227.50
... 228.00
... 228.50
... 229.00
... 229.50
... 230.00
... 230.50
... 231.00
... 231.50
... 232.00
... 232.50
... 233.00
... 233.50
... 234.00
... 234.50
... 235.00
... 235.50
... 236.00
... 236.50
... 237.00
... 237.50
... 238.00
... 238.50
... 239.00
... 239.50
... 240.00
... 240.50
... 241.00
... 241.50
... 242.00
... 242.50
... 243.00
... 243.50
... 244.00
... 244.50
... 245.00
... 245.50
... 246.00
... 246.50
... 247.00
... 247.50
... 248.00
... 248.50
... 249.00
... 249.50
... 250.00
... 250.50
... 251.00
... 251.50
... 252.00
... 252.50
... 253.00
... 253.50
... 254.00
... 254.50
... 255.00
... 255.50
... 256.00
... 256.50
... 257.00
... 257.50
... 258.00
... 258.50
... 259.00
... 259.50
... 260.00
... 260.50
... 261.00
... 261.50
... 262.00
... 262.50
... 263.00
... 263.50
... 264.00
... 264.50
... 265.00
... 265.50
... 266.00
... 266.50
... 267.00
... 267.50
... 268.00
... 268.50
... 269.00
... 269.50
... 270.00
... 270.50
... 271.00
... 271.50
... 272.00
... 272.50
... 273.00
... 273.50
... 274.00
... 274.50
... 275.00
... 275.50
... 276.00
... 276.50
... 277.00
... 277.50
... 278.00
... 278.50
... 279.00
... 279.50
... 280.00
... 280.50
... 281.00
... 281.50
...

"SOMEBODY LIED TO WILSON ABOUT ARMY," CHAMBERLAIN ASSERTS

DECLARES U.S. LACKS PROGRAM IN HANDLING WAR

Scores "Workless Days"
Order as Outrageous;
Bares Deaths.

(Continued from first page.)

If we do not get there, and get there quickly, it may be too late to save us as my good friend the senator from Iowa [Mr. Kenyon] says here the other day, it would be better for me to lose his life and to see him family die than to see the Teuton invade America.

Kirby Makes Reply.

The reply to Senator Chamberlain in defense of the administration was delivered by Senator Kirby of Arkansas, Democratic member of the committee on military affairs. He denied that the testimony proved the military establishment had fallen down and pronounced this an unwarranted personal impression of Senator Chamberlain.

Senator Kirby dismissed the fatal epidemics in the army camps with the personal testimony that he had hunted in Arkansas as late as the middle of December, and slept eight men to the tent without harmful effect. To present his case further, the Arkansas senator pleaded that there was no reason for preparing when the nation had "fought out a presidential campaign on the proposition that we should not go into war."

War Cabinet Bill Referred.

Although his speech was a defense against the president's charges of distortion of the truth, Senator Chamberlain laid the foundation for the argument he will make next week for the creation of a war cabinet and director of munitions. At the close of the debate the war cabinet bill was referred to the military affairs committee.

Chairman Chamberlain will report it favorably to the senate from the committee Monday and then it is expected there will be a fight over the proposed move of the administration leaders to refer the matter to the naval affairs committee for chloroforming purposes.

Because leaders desired to prevent further debate the senate adjourned until Monday.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

The speech of Senator Chamberlain was in part as follows:

"Mr. President, for twenty-four years of my life I have served the public of my state in one capacity or another to the best of an ability which Providence saw fit to endow me with, and in all that time I have never had my veracity called in question nor have I ever had my integrity impeached, and I am frank to say that I have passed through some of the bitterest experiences as have fallen to the lot of many men."

"It is therefore with some feeling of humiliation, and I may say with sadness, that I rise before this distinguished body upon a question of personal privilege when my veracity had been called in question—not by an ordinary citizen in the ordinary walks of life—not by one of my colleagues—who I feel stand upon the same platform as myself socially and politically, but by a chosen and admiring class who have the love and admiration of the people of this country and who through their suffrage now occupies the highest place in the gift of our people, and I may say—the highest place of any man on the face of the earth."

No Feeling of Unkindness."

"It is, therefore, with a peculiar feeling that I rise to address myself to the attack which has been made upon me, Mr. President, and I do it not with any feeling of unkindness, because the personal differences between the distinguished president and myself amount to nothing to the American people, but there are great policies at issue between us and between other people in this country which may, Mr. President, involve the very life of the country and possibly the civilization of the world."

The senator had read to the senate the speech which met with the president's disapproval, together with the president's letter to him asking if newspaper reports were correct in quoting him as declaring that "the military establishment of America has fallen down." His reply to the president admitting the accuracy of the report, and the subsequent public statement by the president branding his New York appearance as "an astonishingly unjustifiable distortion of the truth."

Acted as an American."

"The statement of the president," Senator Chamberlain continued, "challenges me, of course, the proof of my statement, to which statement I adhere, and which I never denied. Occupying this position that I do, I am compelled to say that I do, as I have as I have been with Democrats and Republicans whose single aim and effort has been to develop conditions as they exist without fear or favor or the hope of reward. I feel as an American citizen, and I feel as a member of this distinguished body that it was my duty to say the thing that was in me."

I succeeded in making a trip in the clouds and letting the sunlight into the dark places where the American people were entitled to go and to see, I feel that my efforts and the efforts of my colleagues, for whom I entertain the highest regard and respect, would not have been in vain in our endeavor to save our country in the pending crisis."

Believe Wilson Was Fooled.

"In view of the fact that my truthfulness has been called in question, I feel it my duty, not to go into detail—because it would take me days to do that—but to say some things here in all kindness, and to tell the country some things that possibly I might not have told under ordinary circumstances. I shall do it as a man who

loves his country best of all, a man who would sacrifice not only his own life but the life of every member of his family to save it. I shall do it fearlessly and with all the citizen who wants to help and not hinder our great president in this emergency."

"I rather think that it is not that I have distorted the truth, but I have sometimes seen that in the multitude of cares and responsibilities that have devolved upon the president of the United States he has not been able to ascertain the truth."

"He has relied upon some of those who have come before our committee, Mr. President and my fellow senators, he does not know the truth and from the lips of some of those who have testified and who are closest to him he cannot find the truth; not because there has been a disposition to deceive or mislead our distinguished executive, but simply because they, too, are situated in the multifarious affairs of state, so situated that they cannot ascertain the truth, and even if they could ascertain the truth through the labyrinth of things that pass over their desks and through their offices each day it would be impossible for them to remember it for any purpose."

"So this investigation was started with a purpose to be critical where criticism was necessary, but its purpose was to be constructive as well, and this committee would not have discharged its duty to the Senate and to the country if it had gone about the work with any other purpose in view than to criticize where criticism was just, and to offer suggestions in the proper sense of the word."

U. S. Without Artillery.

"The secretary of war, in his general statement to the country, which was carefully written and ably prepared, tells us that \$200,000,000 has been appropriated for the ordnance department and contracts have been let for \$1,677,000,000; of which is true. But the committee fails to tell us, Mr. President, in his statement to the committee, that America could not afford to buy machine guns, and that America in it, we did not even adopt a machine gun along in May sometime, and it was not finally adopted I believe, until some time in June."

"Then they adopted another gun—not the Lewis gun, that was being used on the battle front in Europe, but a gun that was still a gun on paper, and it is a gun on paper today—I do not care what anybody says about it—because it had never been given a field test. It has not developed, Mr. President, all of the qualities that it can. But if these conditions exist they ought to be corrected and corrected quickly. Great Britain found the same conditions and she corrected them pretty quickly. France found the same condition and corrected them."

Lewis Gun Controversy.

"My statement is challenged, my integrity is in question. I am going to pass around to the Senate some of the pictures taken in one of these canyons of young men drilling in the cold, in the snow, and working in the trenches and using wooden guns and other ordnance that they manufactured in the camps."

"I want senators to see these pictures and to think that the gun that I believe I owe it a duty that I owe first to my country, and, second, is my conscience, and no man and no set of men on God's green footstool can keep me from telling the truth and carrying the dictates of my own conscience. I have no fear of God, man, or devil."

"My only fear, my friends, is that in this discussion in some way or other I may have given a psychological effect upon my country and its cause. But if these conditions exist they ought to be corrected and corrected quickly. Great Britain found the same conditions and she corrected them pretty quickly. France found the same condition and corrected them."

Lewis Gun Controversy.

"I may be that the Browning gun is the best gun. It is an automatic rifle. There are two classes of the Lewis gun, one light and one heavy. We are manufacturing the Lewis gun and manufacturing it for the aircraft. If they are good for it, why could we not have adopted the plans then in vogue and have manufactured the Lewis gun, even if it was not the best gun? They are the modern implements of war with heavy artillery, and we could not afford to buy machine guns, and they could not afford to buy them anywhere. We are going to use them on the aircraft. The reply to the criticism of tardiness in adopting a machine gun is: 'Well, we have thirty or forty thousand of them for aircraft, the lighter kind.' But what I complain of is that they were not manufactured in large quantities in factories that were then manufacturing them for the British government."

Tells of Rifle Thinking.

"I notice in reading the proceedings of the British parliament not long ago—and I think he was right—Lord

Gough said, 'You need not be afraid about giving Germany any information.'

"Germany knows more about America today than men connected with the department, and so far as I am concerned, my colleagues, I feel that America would be better off if she would come out in the spot light and let the plain people of the land know what they are doing and then we could rely upon them to rally to the support of the president and for the successful prosecution of the war. There is not any question about that."

"We are furnishing Lee-Enfield rifles to the British government in large numbers. The factories were prepared for them. It is true that Great Britain was trying to make an improvement upon the rifles, but when the war came on Great Britain said we will not waste any time improving our rifles, but will get them out just as quick as we can, and they have been manufacturing them for us."

"What did America do? With 700,000 rifles in America and in our colonial possessions, a motley group of different kinds of guns, America was seeking, through the ordnance department, to take the rifle that Great Britain was manufacturing here, and which we could have put out without any trouble in the factories. We went to work through the ordnance department to improve the Enfield rifle. I am frank to say it is a great improvement."

Believe It a Better Gun.

"I believe it is a better gun than the English gun, but here, while the house was burning, America was determining, through its ordnance department, what instruments ought to be adopted to put out the fire. So that it took weeks and months before they finally got the Lee-Enfield rifle into a condition where the ordnance department thought it was all right."

Camps Almost Gunless.

"The casual reader of the secretary's statement would conclude that we had everything in the way of ordnance, and yet, take the testimony of men on the ground, like Gen. Greble—we only called two or three—we did not want to let them away from their duties. Take Gen. Greble, general in Camp Bowie."

"They have not a single trench mortar. They have not machine guns to train machine gun men. The testimony of all is that the machine gun man is not worth anything unless he has some practice with a machine gun. They have not any howitzers; they have not any of the larger caliber guns."

"My friends, that is true of Camp Bowie, and it is true of every camp and of every regular installation in the United States. I am not saying it by way of complaining, but I am trying to show, and I want the American people to realize, that as to their military establishment has fallen down. If it had not been for the civilian people of this country, if it had not been for the men who have come here and given their time and their services, we would not have been anywhere."

Men Have Not Got Uniforms."

"Now I come to the quartermaster's department. You would conclude from the statements that are printed in the press of the whole country that everything is lovely and the goose hangs high so far as clothing is concerned, but get on the ground and talk with men who are in command of the boys. It is not fair; that is all there is about it."

"On a per capita basis it is fair. My friends from Utah, Smoot and I are

friends, but we are not, and that gun may be manufactured along those lines."

"I am not blaming anybody in particular. Mr. President I have a very high regard for Gen. Crozier. He has made his reputation in the army, and his life has been spent in the service of his country.

Why Keep Incompetents?

"We have not been able to do what Great Britain has done, and what France has done, and what every one of us allies has been able to do, and that is to retire these gentlemen who have not proven themselves up to the mark when it comes to getting ready for war. We ought not to dismiss them in disgrace. France has not hesitated to retire them to the shades of private life, or to the shades of military life, if you please, in something that is innocuous desuetude. Great Britain has not hesitated to do it at any time. Why should America hesitate?"

"It is not a question of the individual. This is not any question between the distinguished president of the United States and myself. It is a question of America; and every man in America ought to forget party, for

get individuals, and forget everything else that is of every member of his family to save it. I shall do it fearlessly and with all the citizen who wants to help and not hinder our great president in this emergency."

Here the senator reviewed the Lewis machine gun controversy and testimony before the committee showing that the war department delayed until the election of Wilson in adopting a new and tried gun, ignoring the opportunity to purchase Lewis guns which could be made in this country at the time.

Adopt a "Paper Gun."

"While we stood along the edge of a seething volcano," he continued, "we were training along through the ordnance department, trying to find a machine gun. With this was on, and situated in the multifarious affairs of state, it is difficult to ascertain the truth through the labyrinth of things that pass over their desks and through their offices each day it would be impossible for them to remember it for any purpose."

"Then they adopted another gun—not the Lewis gun, that was being used on the battle front in Europe, but a gun that was still a gun on paper, and it is a gun on paper today—I do not care what anybody says about it—because it had never been given a field test. It has not developed, Mr. President, all of the qualities that it can. But if these conditions exist they ought to be corrected and corrected quickly. Great Britain found the same conditions and she corrected them pretty quickly. France found the same condition and corrected them."

Adopt a "Paper Gun."

"My statement is challenged, my integrity is in question. I am going to pass around to the Senate some of the pictures taken in one of these canyons of young men drilling in the cold, in the snow, and working in the trenches and using wooden guns and other ordnance that they manufactured in the camps."

I Want to See These Pictures.

"I want senators to see these pictures and to think that the gun that I believe I owe it a duty that I owe first to my country, and, second, is my conscience, and no man and no set of men on God's green footstool can keep me from telling the truth and carrying the dictates of my own conscience. I have no fear of God, man, or devil."

"My only fear, my friends, is that in this discussion in some way or other I may have given a psychological effect upon my country and its cause. But if these conditions exist they ought to be corrected and corrected quickly. Great Britain found the same conditions and she corrected them pretty quickly. France found the same condition and corrected them."

Adopt a "Paper Gun."

"I may be that the Browning gun is the best gun. It is an automatic rifle. There are two classes of the Lewis gun, one light and one heavy. We are manufacturing the Lewis gun and manufacturing it for the aircraft. If they are good for it, why could we not have adopted the plans then in vogue and have manufactured the Lewis gun, even if it was not the best gun? They are the modern implements of war with heavy artillery, and we could not afford to buy them anywhere. We are going to use them on the aircraft. The reply to the criticism of tardiness in adopting a machine gun is: 'Well, we have thirty or forty thousand of them for aircraft, the lighter kind.'

Adopt a "Paper Gun."

"My statement is challenged, my integrity is in question. I am going to pass around to the Senate some of the pictures taken in one of these canyons of young men drilling in the cold, in the snow, and working in the trenches and using wooden guns and other ordnance that they manufactured in the camps."

I Want to See These Pictures.

"I want senators to see these pictures and to think that the gun that I believe I owe it a duty that I owe first to my country, and, second, is my conscience, and no man and no set of men on God's green footstool can keep me from telling the truth and carrying the dictates of my own conscience. I have no fear of God, man, or devil."

"My only fear, my friends, is that in this discussion in some way or other I may have given a psychological effect upon my country and its cause. But if these conditions exist they ought to be corrected and corrected quickly. Great Britain found the same conditions and she corrected them pretty quickly. France found the same condition and corrected them."

Adopt a "Paper Gun."

"I may be that the Browning gun is the best gun. It is an automatic rifle. There are two classes of the Lewis gun, one light and one heavy. We are manufacturing the Lewis gun and manufacturing it for the aircraft. If they are good for it, why could we not have adopted the plans then in vogue and have manufactured the Lewis gun, even if it was not the best gun? They are the modern implements of war with heavy artillery, and we could not afford to buy them anywhere. We are going to use them on the aircraft. The reply to the criticism of tardiness in adopting a machine gun is: 'Well, we have thirty or forty thousand of them for aircraft, the lighter kind.'

Adopt a "Paper Gun."

"My statement is challenged, my integrity is in question. I am going to pass around to the Senate some of the pictures taken in one of these canyons of young men drilling in the cold, in the snow, and working in the trenches and using wooden guns and other ordnance that they manufactured in the camps."

I Want to See These Pictures.

"I want senators to see these pictures and to think that the gun that I believe I owe it a duty that I owe first to my country, and, second, is my conscience, and no man and no set of men on God's green footstool can keep me from telling the truth and carrying the dictates of my own conscience. I have no fear of God, man, or devil."

"My only fear, my friends, is that in this discussion in some way or other I may have given a psychological effect upon my country and its cause. But if these conditions exist they ought to be corrected and corrected quickly. Great Britain found the same conditions and she corrected them pretty quickly. France found the same condition and corrected them."

Adopt a "Paper Gun."

"I may be that the Browning gun is the best gun. It is an automatic rifle. There are two classes of the Lewis gun, one light and one heavy. We are manufacturing the Lewis gun and manufacturing it for the aircraft. If they are good for it, why could we not have adopted the plans then in vogue and have manufactured the Lewis gun, even if it was not the best gun? They are the modern implements of war with heavy artillery, and we could not afford to buy them anywhere. We are going to use them on the aircraft. The reply to the criticism of tardiness in adopting a machine gun is: 'Well, we have thirty or forty thousand of them for aircraft, the lighter kind.'

Adopt a "Paper Gun."

"My statement is challenged, my integrity is in question. I am going to pass around to the Senate some of the pictures taken in one of these canyons of young men drilling in the cold, in the snow, and working in the trenches and using wooden guns and other ordnance that they manufactured in the camps."

I Want to See These Pictures.

"I want senators to see these pictures and to think that the gun that I believe I owe it a duty that I owe first to my country, and, second, is my conscience, and no man and no set of men on God's green footstool can keep me from telling the truth and carrying the dictates of my own conscience. I have no fear of God, man, or devil."

"My only fear, my friends, is that in this discussion in some way or other I may have given a psychological effect upon my country and its cause. But if these conditions exist they ought to be corrected and corrected quickly. Great Britain found the same conditions and she corrected them pretty quickly. France found the same condition and corrected them."

Adopt a "Paper Gun."

"I may be that the Browning gun is the best gun. It is an automatic rifle. There are two classes of the Lewis gun, one light and one heavy. We are manufacturing the Lewis gun and manufacturing it for the aircraft. If they are good for it, why could we not have adopted the plans then in vogue and have manufactured the Lewis gun, even if it was not the best gun? They are the modern implements of war with heavy artillery, and we could not afford to buy them anywhere. We are going to use them on the aircraft. The reply to the criticism of tardiness in adopting a machine gun is: 'Well, we have

HEARTBREAKING LETTERS TELL HOW BOYS DIED

Inefficiency in Caring for Sick Soldiers Shown to Senate.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—[Special]—In his remarkable senate speech defending his veracity and integrity against presidential assault, Senator Chamberlain today submitted two letters detailing the death of two American boys in American military camps in this country. These, he said, were two of thousands received by senators complaining of laxity in caring for the health and welfare of the army.

The letters brought men and women in the senate galleries to tears. The senator withheld names and locations.

From a Father.

One letter received by Senator Wadsworth of New York was as follows:

"Dear sir and friend: As you know I have recently lost a son with spinal meningitis at —. I am writing to you as one that I know to be greatly interested in the welfare of our soldier boys and ready to do anything in your power for their well being, and because you will see and will know whether we give credit to what I say."

"Please know in the very beginning that I do not write to criticize the government in any sense, nor to lay complaint against any one in authority. I realize that in the stupendous task before us as a government, and with the great diversity of interests involved, it is impossible that there should not occur some things that should be corrected. It is with the hope that I may help somewhat with the task before us that I lay bare the facts as I found them in connection with my son's sickness at —."

"Hospital Room Filthy."

"Through friends entirely independent of the army officers and the medical staff I learned of my son's sickness after he had been in the hospital for six days. With my wife I went immediately to the camp, arriving there the morning of —. I found my son in the meningitis ward of the hospital. It was the eighth day of his sickness as I was informed by the attending physician. His mother and I — were permitted to see him through a window at the head of his bed.

"The small room in which he was lying contained one other bed on which was a patient, a man in which there was a fire. The room was not simply insanitary; it was filthy, begrimed description. The bed on which my son was lying was more filthy than the room. I cannot describe to you the condition of my son's body, except to say that neither his hands nor face had been washed in eight days. (The attendant admitted this to me.)

"The reason given for his being in this condition was that he, the attendant, had but one helper in the ward and there were eighteen cases there at that time. I asked if I might get a nurse in there to take care of him and the physician said that could not be allowed. I offered to put in a named nurse and pay all expenses.

Buys Son Clean Clothes.

"I then asked if I myself might be allowed to go in and clean him up and take care of him. The physician, very kindly in manner all of the time, said that it could not be. I then asked if I could bring clean clothes for him if they would clean him up and put them on so that his mother might see him again and not have to remember him in the pith he had just seen him. They said they would gladly do so.

"I went to Lawton and got clean clothes, and when I returned they had made some effort to wash his face and hands, although they were still grimy and black. His clothes were changed, his bed straightened out, and his mother was called to see him again. There was no change made in the condition of the room.

"Before leaving I again made a plea to be permitted to care for him, gladly taking all risk, but the rules were inflexible. I could not be admitted in any way. The attending physician refused to let me to do what I did not wish to imply that he was in any way to blame. He told me, however, as we were about to leave, that we should not return for three or four days. To this order I had no intention of giving heed and so did I. His mother did not see him again.

Zero Weather: No Fire.

"The next morning early his father went to the ward and while the mercury was down about zero there was no fire in the room, the boy lay on the floor, the boy lay dead naked with the exception of a thin nightshirt that was up around his waist.

"About 2 o'clock that afternoon I found him in the same condition and without fire. The next morning at about 8 o'clock we found him practically the same condition.

Witnesses His Son's Death.

"At this time I went direct to the medical staff and told him my situation and asked to be permitted to go and attend my boy. He immediately gave orders that I should be allowed and he gave every facility for caring for my son, except at once, but I was too late, as he died about fifteen minutes after I got into the ward and where I was permitted to do anything for him.

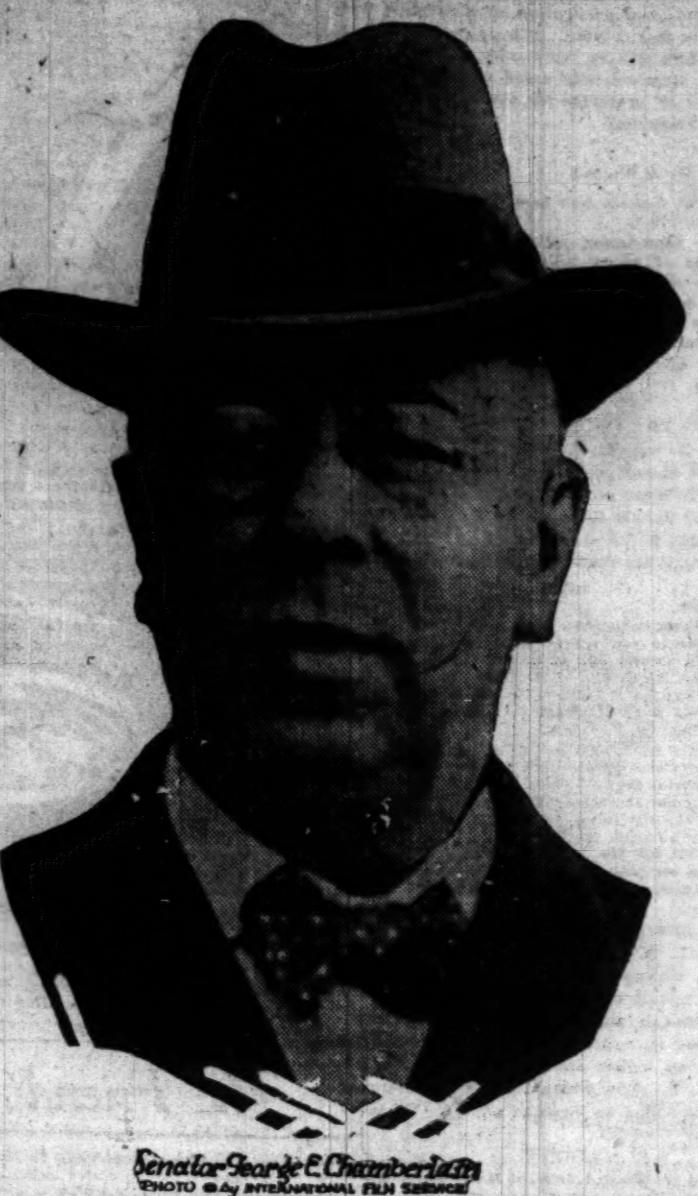
"I requested the attendant to give my son a drink of water. He went out and brought in a small bowl of water and tried to get my son to drink from it.

Mr. Hoover:

You will say "good!" when you have said

BARES INEFFICIENCY'S DEATH TOLL

Oregon Senator, Who Delivered Indictment of the War Department in Senate.



Senator George E. Chamberlain

(PHOTO BY INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE)

it, but he could not. He said I guess that I had better get a funeral. The boy was lying on his back with his mouth open. He came back in a moment with a funnel made of a piece of newspaper, and putting it in my son's mouth was in the act of pouring the bowl of water into my son's throat when I stopped him. He said, "What shall I do?" I said, "Get a spoon." The poor fellow had not thought of that. My son died in a few moments.

Brother's Body is Shipped.

"I at once hastened to the office of the adjutant and asked for the body, and was very courteously treated and assured that I could have the body that evening. I then hastened back to the war department, where my son died to see how the body was prepared for burial, and I had my brother come into the building. I did not stop and knock before opening the door to enter when it struck something that would not let it open farther. I looked and saw that it was my son's body lying on the floor of the hall, and it was his head that I struck with the door.

"I received every possible courtesy from the officers and medical attendants at the base hospital. I am not now filing any complaint against any man. I have no other purpose in giving you these facts than to get you to do your utmost to see that these boys of ours who are yet to die at these camps may have care that every true man wishes that they might have.

"There are at least four witnesses to most of the facts that I have written here who will be willing to testify to the truth of them if it would be the means of helping the authorities to bring about better conditions.

"I trust, —, that you will believe me when I say that I am not in any sense seeking revenge for the death of my son. If he is dying he only wants to suffer and die in these camps; or if he is to die in these camps he must be allowed to meet the dangers and the treacherous and inhuman warfare and conditions that exist abroad?

"We're I to print in the Congressional Record all the letters that I get along this line, it would shock not only congress itself, but the American conscience as well. I put these in the Record, my friends, in order that the country may know that there is inefficiency and God help me, if I can assist in creating efficiency, I am going to do it if it costs me political and my own life.

"Somebody, somewhere in this great Republic of ours, my friends, must look after these splendid young men that are doing their duty and for their country. I can be instrumental in saving other lives or in arousing my country to the necessity of trying to save thousands of lives. I shall feel, my friends, that my life has not been spent.

"From the meager information my folks received it appears that brother was stricken with a slight illness on Monday, Dec. 10, and on Wednesday, the 12th, he was taken to base hospital at —, with cerebral meningitis, and on Tuesday, Dec. 12, 10:20 a.m., he passed away.

"First information the folks received was Friday, Dec. 14. A neighbor lady received a letter from her son, a comrade in the same company, advising her son he had been shot out of ranks at drill and was carried on a stretcher to the hospital.

"It doesn't seem that the company officers should have been required

to furnish information in this case and that they only did so as a matter of respect for a lifetime friend and an appreciative family. Can it be possible that the government hospital of this proud nation of ours is not equipped to advise a father or mother of their son's misfortune in an authentic way, as not any of the information received came from the hospital direct?

"Brother's body was shipped with our instructions to his home, — Kas, for burial. I had the casket opened for identification purposes and was mortified beyond expression to find that although brother died for his country, his body was placed in a uniform. He was not even clothed, being wrapped only in cotton and tied up in a sheet.

Features Were Gone.

"Also discovered that a post mortem had been held, which I understand is permissible only with consent of parents or relatives. The traces of embalming were very scarce and the features were gone entirely, making it impossible for the local undertaker to put the body in shape for a father and mother and sisters to view.

"My brother is dead and in his grave and I cannot expect to heal the wound in my broken heart by filling this complaint, but I am doing it all in a true American spirit and trust it will result in some good to those who may be so unfortunate as to lose dear ones under similar circumstances. Would you be satisfied if this case applied to your brother?

"Address all correspondence to me, as I do not care for my heartbroken father and mother to know all of the facts."

What of These Abroad?

"My God, my friends," Senator Chamberlain said, "if they are suffering here in America, with the blessings and comforts of home, surrounded by neighbors and friends, how much more the fate of those poor boys in Germany who are abroad to meet the dangers and the treacherous and inhuman warfare and conditions that exist abroad?

"We're I to print in the Congressional Record all the letters that I get along this line, it would shock not only congress itself, but the American conscience as well. I put these in the Record, my friends, in order that the country may know that there is inefficiency and God help me, if I can assist in creating efficiency, I am going to do it if it costs me political and my own life.

"Somebody, somewhere in this great Republic of ours, my friends, must look after these splendid young men that are doing their duty and for their country. I can be instrumental in saving other lives or in arousing my country to the necessity of trying to save thousands of lives. I shall feel, my friends, that my life has not been spent.

"From the meager information my folks received it appears that brother was stricken with a slight illness on Monday, Dec. 10, and on Wednesday, the 12th, he was taken to base hospital at —, with cerebral meningitis, and on Tuesday, Dec. 12, 10:20 a.m., he passed away.

"First information the folks received was Friday, Dec. 14. A neighbor lady received a letter from her son, a comrade in the same company, advising her son he had been shot out of ranks at drill and was carried on a stretcher to the hospital.

"It doesn't seem that the company officers should have been required

USES BAKER'S OWN LETTERS TO DISPROVE CLAIM

Secretary Forced to Admit Shortage of Blouses at Camp Sherman.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—[Special]—Senator Chamberlain today submitted two letters detailing the death of two American boys in American military camps in this country. These, he said, were two of thousands received by senators complaining of laxity in caring for the health and welfare of the army.

The letters brought men and women in the senate galleries to tears. The senator withheld names and locations.

From a Father.

One letter received by Senator Wadsworth of New York was as follows:

"Dear sir and friend: As you know I have recently lost a son with spinal meningitis at —. I am writing to you as one that I know to be greatly interested in the welfare of our soldier boys and ready to do anything in your power for their well being, and because you will see and will know whether we give credit to what I say."

"Please know in the very beginning that I do not write to criticize the government in any sense, nor to lay complaint against any one in authority. I realize that in the stupendous task before us as a government, and with the great diversity of interests involved, it is impossible that there should not occur some things that should be corrected. It is with the hope that I may help somewhat with the task before us that I lay bare the facts as I found them in connection with my son's sickness at —."

"Hospital Room Filthy."

"Through friends entirely independent of the army officers and the medical staff I learned of my son's sickness after he had been in the hospital for six days. With my wife I went immediately to the camp, arriving there the morning of —. I found my son in the meningitis ward of the hospital. It was the eighth day of his sickness as I was informed by the attending physician. His mother and I — were permitted to see him through a window at the head of his bed.

"The small room in which he was lying contained one other bed on which was a patient, a man in which there was a fire. The room was not simply insanitary; it was filthy, begrimed description. The bed on which my son was lying was more filthy than the room. I cannot describe to you the condition of my son's body, except to say that neither his hands nor face had been washed in eight days. (The attendant admitted this to me.)

"The reason given for his being in this condition was that he, the attendant, had but one helper in the ward and there were eighteen cases there at that time. I asked if I might get a nurse in there to take care of him and the physician said that could not be allowed. I offered to put in a named nurse and pay all expenses.

Buys Son Clean Clothes.

"I then asked if I myself might be allowed to go in and clean him up and take care of him. The physician, very kindly in manner all of the time, said that it could not be. I then asked if I could bring clean clothes for him if they would clean him up and put them on so that his mother might see him again and not have to remember him in the pith he had just seen him. They said they would gladly do so.

"I went to Lawton and got clean clothes, and when I returned they had made some effort to wash his face and hands, although they were still grimy and black. His clothes were changed, his bed straightened out, and his mother was called to see him again. There was no change made in the condition of the room.

"Before leaving I again made a plea to be permitted to care for him, gladly taking all risk, but the rules were inflexible. I could not be admitted in any way. The attending physician refused to let me to do what I did not wish to imply that he was in any way to blame. He told me, however, as we were about to leave, that we should not return for three or four days. To this order I had no intention of giving heed and so did I. His mother did not see him again.

Zero Weather: No Fire.

"The next morning early his father went to the ward and while the mercury was down about zero there was no fire in the room, the boy lay on the floor, the boy lay dead naked with the exception of a thin nightshirt that was up around his waist.

"About 2 o'clock that afternoon I found him in the same condition and without fire. The next morning at about 8 o'clock we found him practically the same condition.

Witnesses His Son's Death.

"At this time I went direct to the medical staff and told him my situation and asked to be permitted to go and attend my boy. He immediately gave orders that I should be allowed and he gave every facility for caring for my son, except at once, but I was too late, as he died about fifteen minutes after I got into the ward and where I was permitted to do anything for him.

"I requested the attendant to give my son a drink of water. He went out and brought in a small bowl of water and tried to get my son to drink from it.

Mr. Hoover:

You will say "good!" when you have said

MAY PILOT G. O. P.

Iowa Man Who Is Leading Candidate for Chairmanship of Republican National Committee.



John J. Adams

John T. Adams of Dubuque, Iowa, who is the leading candidate for chairman of the Republican national committee, to succeed Chairman Willcox, long has been prominent in Iowa and national politics.

He is the son of the late S. F. Adams, a pioneer Iowa attorney and provost marshal during the civil war. Mr. Adams was a leader of the Union forces and a strong supporter of Senator Cummins.

Accurate.

This telegram, however, shows that an adequate supply is in shipment, though not received by the time the telegram was sent.

"Newton D. Baker,

"Secretary of War."

"In Shipments; Not There."

"That is the way it has been ever since he commenced. It is in shipment, but does not get there. Now what does the telegram say?" Senator Chamberlain interjected. He read the telegram.

"Camp Sherman, O. Jan. 15.—Goethals, per Hartman, Office Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.: Thirty-one thousand one hundred and four men now in camp. All have overcoats and woolen breeches. Twenty-four thousand two hundred and four have complete uniforms. Sixty-nine hundred not yet supplied with coats, supply of which is now in shipment.

"I send this information because, as you will recall, I ventured at the time the statement was made quite definitely to express a disbelief in its accuracy."

"I enclose a telegram which I think should be called to the attention of the members of the committee, as it is of the highest importance to have them know both that this provision has been made and that the information upon which I have been relying in my testimony to the committee is not inaccurate."

"Newton D. Baker,

"Secretary of War."

The Telegram.

"The telegram is as follows. It comes from the quartermaster addressed to Goethals:

"Camp Sherman, O. Jan. 15, 1918.

"Goethals, quartermaster general of the army, Washington, D. C. "Rental data, 31,024 men now at this camp all in uniform. Previous shortage of approximately 7,000 coats provided for. Case, camp quartermaster."

"That convinced me that the secretary of war knew what he was talking about, and I was glad to have it confirmed, because there were some things I thought he was misinformed about."

And Then This Letter.

"On the very next day, Jan. 16, he sent me this letter:

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 2, 1903, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unprinted articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly renounces any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

FOR A SUPERIOR WAR COUNCIL.

There can be nothing but conscious trickery in the effort to prejudice opinion against the superior war council with the statement that it would set up an authority superior or antagonistic to the president.

That is conscious trickery because the opponents of the superior council who resort to it know that such is not the intent and could not be the result of the legislation.

The intent is to give the president authority for the use of the best talent he can find in the United States and in the use of that talent bring American war activities into working relation, accord, and harmony, eliminate conflict, get decision out of controversy and action out of hesitancy.

Germany has a government organization built for war and has retained it. It could retain it because it was created after the most careful study of the probabilities and possibilities of such an emergency as it had to meet. Great Britain had a government not designed for such emergency and Great Britain changed its government. The United States has a form of government not designed for such emergency and the government of the United States refuses to modify itself to meet the apparent needs of the situation.

Mr. Bryan's decision for Woodrow Wilson in Baltimore made Mr. Bryan's secretary of state.

Mr. Wilson acknowledged his obligation to Mr. Bryan, and the country, knowing that cabinet positions went by favor, accepted this appointment as in accord with the will of the Masses.

Then the war—a thing unrelated to anything Mr. Bryan had thought or done at Baltimore—demanded the services of the most astute statesman the United States could command, and the United States gave the war Mr. Bryan, a gentleman of the most amiable belief in the predominance of virtue and goodness in world affairs.

When we needed such an American as Root, we had Bryan. Bryan living in one world was dealing with men living in another—Bryan in a world of illusions, Dumba and Von Bernstorff in a world of fact. It is no wonder Von Bernstorff used to rehearse the interviews he was to have with Bryan and to set the embassy rocking with laughter when he returned to tell what he had said and what Bryan had said.

We do not know and cannot appreciate what mischief Mr. Bryan's kindly credence and altruistic impulses did while he was secretary of state. The Dumba incident was merely a flash into them. He fixed an idea of the United States in foreign minds, and foreign governments, now enemies, acted upon that idea, and we are at war.

Party politics gave us Bryan in this emergency just as it has given us the other men in Mr. Wilson's cabinet. They were appointed for considerations which were important at Baltimore, and certainly are not important now at Washington.

The party system, to which we patiently and even graciously submit in ordinary times, is not big enough and could not be elastic enough to give the country the right men for such tasks as the present ones. No party ever could so monopolize the brains and energy of the nation.

We have the extraordinary spectacle of non-political America giving up its best because the country demands the best; and of political America adhering stubbornly to a system which is based upon political obligation and expectations. It gave us Bryan when the efforts of the United States to keep out of war needed the best and shrewdest talent we had. Now it gives us men appointed just as Bryan was appointed, not with regard to the emergency to be faced, the work to be done, and the men available for the work, but with regard to party affiliation and importance.

This system keeps the nation from employing its best ability. The country draws on its industries for their most important men, but politics retains its caste. This system says that if Bismarck, Disraeli, Gladstone, Cavour, or Hamilton were available for appointment to the department of state and were Republicans, Flingy Conners could have the place because he was a Democrat.

The president would have an efficient government under him if he would accept instead of oppose the superior war council legislation.

SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS.

Delay is providing the allotment for soldiers' families and dependents will result in a serious impairment of military morale if the errors and mistakes are not corrected. Inquiries in two of the camps reveal a spirit of bitterness among the men. They are hearing from home and receiving, if not complaints, at least statements of conditions caused by failure to receive the government aid stipulated.

Give a man in uniform reason to believe or fear that the dependents he left behind are not being cared for in the manner stipulated, he being helpless to give any remedy himself, and the man is given also a feeling of savage resentment.

This is about the worst form neglect could take. There have been explanations which do not cover the fact that the dependents need the money the government is duty bound to furnish them.

SHOOTING THEM DOWN.

The Bolshevik treatment of the Russian constituent assembly, including the murder of citizens parading to show their loyalty to the assembly and the murder of prominent Socialists representing the bourgeoisie, indicates the measure of tyranny an idealistic minority is willing to employ.

The proletarian Bolsheviks are willing to adopt any methods of charism against the bourgeoisie. They are just as ready to use the rifle against the middle class as the autocracy was to use it.

Pobedonostsev, the arch reactionary, and Lezine, the arch revolutionist, could join in common purpose against and common contempt of the slowly moving, compromising, temporizing, conciliating mass of people who make up the world. The reactionary would shoot them down because they moved at all; the radical because they did not move fast enough.

Both would fear a constituent assembly because, properly representative, it contains all the im-

pulses towards compromise, adjustment of theory to reality, conciliation of forces which cannot be overridden, and all the impulse towards the give and take of life which is found in the people represented.

Autocracy which would suppress idea and autonomy which would ram it into the lives of people have methods in common.

WE PUT DOWN CRIME.

Once a year out of the inscrutable habits of the city comes an impatient gesture, impatient with a tinge of resolution and heroics, an active gesture which produces a scurry. The city council hits crime. A Wave of Crime hits the city. The city council, properly appalled by the hitting, arises and hits back.

A gesture in the city hall results in active scouring in the police department. Policemen holding rifles and sitting in automobiles are photographed. The chief of police may be photographed. A council group may be photographed. The mayor is interviewed. The chief of police is interviewed. Members of the city council are interviewed. Prominent citizens may be interviewed.

The gay law is applied to scores of lawless or hapless citizens. There is a rounding up of crime and a striking of it down. The city views the phenomenon with complacency and takes the purge with gratitude.

So much official determination in declamation and so much sincerity in action must necessarily result in ridding the streets of felonious persons who would wolfishly pounce and do hurt to the peaceable citizens.

The disturbing thought is that we had this all last year and the year before that, three years ago, five years ago, ten years ago, twenty years ago. A more disturbing thought is that we shall probably have it next year, and the year after next, and five years from now, and ten and twenty.

What never comes, evidently, is the thought that lawlessness in a city such as Chicago is not removable by a scurry of activity, by a flash of city council determination and a spurt of police work.

That at the best could only abate it for the season in which it directly interfered with superficial criminal activities. The habit of a city gets expression in the disturbance of its security. That disturbance is a marginal comment upon its own importance.

In the daily work of the courts, in the daily play of politics, in the daily attitude of the police towards lawbreaking, in the daily attitude of the citizens towards the city, in the citizen's thoughts, desires, and selections with regard to city government, in the opinions and criticisms he holds and employs, in what he daily tolerates or regards of no importance, is the essence of the city's order or lack of order.

These flashes of determination and activity came out of last year and will go into next. Chicago is governed in the fashion in which it determines at every given opportunity that it likes to be governed.

AN EXPERT IS HEARD FROM.

Col. William Jennings Bryan, a veteran of the Spanish war, who endured in that epic struggle all the perils and hardships of Tampa, Fla., has given out a formal statement, at some point on his Chautauqua itinerary to the effect that "a minimum of munitions is not necessary."

So far as we can see this must close the debate. Col. Bryan, it may be recalled, has made formal and informal statements to the effect that military preparations for war are not necessary. Unless our memory betrays us, Col. Bryan is the justly celebrated military expert who created by formal statement the loyal legion of Springer's, the million men who at the president's call were going to spring to arms between sunrise and sunset.

We take it, therefore, that the subsequent remarkable demonstration of the soundness of his views gives a virtually conclusive authority to his latest formal statement.

The ministry of munitions is done for.

BAITING THE RAILROADS.

Clifford Thorne, representing certain misguided western shippers, is seeking to persuade congress to continue the same pinches policy with respect to the railroads which has prevailed in the past. He complains because the government proposals provide for maintenance and extension of the roads and for a reasonable return on railroad securities. And his suggestion is that the government should reduce the compensation for the railroads by at least \$200,000,000!

It is that attitude towards the railroads that is largely responsible for our present transportation predicament. Storms and blizzards are merely incidental. The interruption of traffic would not have proved serious if our transportation service had previously been adequate. It was not adequate precisely because of the restrictive policies urged by Mr. Thorne and others of his type.

RAINY DAY.—"THAT'S FOR THOUGHT." Mr. Thorne, representing certain misguided western shippers, is seeking to persuade congress to continue the same pinches policy with respect to the railroads which has prevailed in the past. He complains because the government proposals provide for maintenance and extension of the roads and for a reasonable return on railroad securities. And his suggestion is that the government should reduce the compensation for the railroads by at least \$200,000,000!

It is that attitude towards the railroads that is largely responsible for our present transportation predicament. Storms and blizzards are merely incidental. The interruption of traffic would not have proved serious if our transportation service had previously been adequate. It was not adequate precisely because of the restrictive policies urged by Mr. Thorne and others of his type.

RAINY DAY.—"THAT'S FOR THOUGHT." Mr. Thorne, representing certain misguided western shippers, is seeking to persuade congress to continue the same pinches policy with respect to the railroads which has prevailed in the past. He complains because the government proposals provide for maintenance and extension of the roads and for a reasonable return on railroad securities. And his suggestion is that the government should reduce the compensation for the railroads by at least \$200,000,000!

It is that attitude towards the railroads that is largely responsible for our present transportation predicament. Storms and blizzards are merely incidental. The interruption of traffic would not have proved serious if our transportation service had previously been adequate. It was not adequate precisely because of the restrictive policies urged by Mr. Thorne and others of his type.

RAINY DAY.—"THAT'S FOR THOUGHT." Mr. Thorne, representing certain misguided western shippers, is seeking to persuade congress to continue the same pinches policy with respect to the railroads which has prevailed in the past. He complains because the government proposals provide for maintenance and extension of the roads and for a reasonable return on railroad securities. And his suggestion is that the government should reduce the compensation for the railroads by at least \$200,000,000!

It is that attitude towards the railroads that is largely responsible for our present transportation predicament. Storms and blizzards are merely incidental. The interruption of traffic would not have proved serious if our transportation service had previously been adequate. It was not adequate precisely because of the restrictive policies urged by Mr. Thorne and others of his type.

RAINY DAY.—"THAT'S FOR THOUGHT." Mr. Thorne, representing certain misguided western shippers, is seeking to persuade congress to continue the same pinches policy with respect to the railroads which has prevailed in the past. He complains because the government proposals provide for maintenance and extension of the roads and for a reasonable return on railroad securities. And his suggestion is that the government should reduce the compensation for the railroads by at least \$200,000,000!

It is that attitude towards the railroads that is largely responsible for our present transportation predicament. Storms and blizzards are merely incidental. The interruption of traffic would not have proved serious if our transportation service had previously been adequate. It was not adequate precisely because of the restrictive policies urged by Mr. Thorne and others of his type.

RAINY DAY.—"THAT'S FOR THOUGHT." Mr. Thorne, representing certain misguided western shippers, is seeking to persuade congress to continue the same pinches policy with respect to the railroads which has prevailed in the past. He complains because the government proposals provide for maintenance and extension of the roads and for a reasonable return on railroad securities. And his suggestion is that the government should reduce the compensation for the railroads by at least \$200,000,000!

It is that attitude towards the railroads that is largely responsible for our present transportation predicament. Storms and blizzards are merely incidental. The interruption of traffic would not have proved serious if our transportation service had previously been adequate. It was not adequate precisely because of the restrictive policies urged by Mr. Thorne and others of his type.

RAINY DAY.—"THAT'S FOR THOUGHT." Mr. Thorne, representing certain misguided western shippers, is seeking to persuade congress to continue the same pinches policy with respect to the railroads which has prevailed in the past. He complains because the government proposals provide for maintenance and extension of the roads and for a reasonable return on railroad securities. And his suggestion is that the government should reduce the compensation for the railroads by at least \$200,000,000!

It is that attitude towards the railroads that is largely responsible for our present transportation predicament. Storms and blizzards are merely incidental. The interruption of traffic would not have proved serious if our transportation service had previously been adequate. It was not adequate precisely because of the restrictive policies urged by Mr. Thorne and others of his type.

RAINY DAY.—"THAT'S FOR THOUGHT." Mr. Thorne, representing certain misguided western shippers, is seeking to persuade congress to continue the same pinches policy with respect to the railroads which has prevailed in the past. He complains because the government proposals provide for maintenance and extension of the roads and for a reasonable return on railroad securities. And his suggestion is that the government should reduce the compensation for the railroads by at least \$200,000,000!

It is that attitude towards the railroads that is largely responsible for our present transportation predicament. Storms and blizzards are merely incidental. The interruption of traffic would not have proved serious if our transportation service had previously been adequate. It was not adequate precisely because of the restrictive policies urged by Mr. Thorne and others of his type.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quip fall where they may.

Snowflakes.

The blizzard blows and the White God snores As he waves his frosty wands;

Even the stroller must dig his trench In the siege of Snow-Man's Land.

III.

Rock-a-bye baby On the I. C. local; When the wind blows The tea-kettles stop.

IV.

My toes are stones, my ears are frost, It's ten feet high, and yet it snows; I should get heated, I suppose—

RICHARD DU LAC.

"JUST why," Mr. Michelson wires to the esteemed Herald from Washington, "just why the men distinguished for opposition to the war should vote the President's way this time is a trifling difficulty of explanation." Well, now, Charley, logic is not our long suit; but suppose we assume that the men alluded to are still opposed to the war? Wouldn't that unravel the mystery?

Long Distance Backing.

Sir: Pershing asks that the United States get behind the army. What does he mean behind it? We're two years behind it now.

WHEN a reader pulls a boner, as the slang Latins used to say, we smile benevolently and pass the contribution to the Goat. When three readers pull the same boner our curiosity is aroused: we wonder how many others may have refrained from writing. A case in point: Over an announcement that the Rev. E. Sofield had preached a farewell sermon we put the heading, "And silently vanished away." Whereupon accusation is brought that we misquoted Longfellow's "The Day Is Done." Now, why should it be assumed that we were trying to quote Longfellow? "Silently" and "away" occur frequently in poetry, but the word "softly" does not occur in Longfellow's line, whereas it does occur in the line which we did misquote.

"He had softly and suddenly vanished away."

IT is assumed by some, and denied by others, that Col. Roosevelt is in Washington for political purposes. His real purpose was that revealed by Mr. Dooley when Alger was in Baker's position. "Teddy Roosevelt?" said Mr. Dooley. "Is coming home to bite the Sirey of War."

We'll Let You Look It Up.

From the Gosten, Ill., Ledger.] Notice—that there be not any temptation to whom might be concerned. I will not be responsible for any debts or contracts made by my wife, Nellie Millard, Spangler, hereafter. Reference, 14th Chapter Romans. Emanuel Spangler, Martin, III.

OPTIONALLY a reporter uses a standard noun without its standard adjective; in such case the copy desk is supposed to insert the adjective. A list of these nuptial words is supplied to every copy reader, lest he forget. A few of them are—

Smoking revolver.

Steaming coffee.

Prominent clubman.

Tiny tot.

AMONG Business Chances is one offered to a safe man or ability who will invest \$5,000 in safe growing business." But this may be a misprint for "safe blowing," which is a leading Chicago industry.

The first year the joint health department was operated there were 971 cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever, and 400 cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or diphtheritis in the last two years. There was a small epidemic of measles in La Salle in May, 1915, and one began in Ogleby in April, 1917. Peru had fifty-five cases of chickenpox in the spring of 1917. Twice diphtheritis has appeared in public schools, but each time prompt action has stopped the outbreak before it got under way.

The first year the joint health department was operated there were 971 cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever, and 400 cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or diphtheritis in the last two years. There was a small epidemic of measles in La Salle in May, 1915, and one began in Ogleby in April, 1917. Peru had fifty-five cases of chickenpox in the spring of 1917. Twice diphtheritis has appeared in public schools, but each time prompt action has stopped the outbreak before it got under way.

REJECTION FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

Mrs. T. L. writes: "Would you kindly let me know what to do for chapped and extremely dry palms? I have used all sorts of lotions, olive oils, and have even changed soaps, but all to no avail."

REPLY.

Try Pussy's camomile liniment:

Provided transparent.....1 drachm

Phenol and glycerine, each.....1 ounce

Oil of castor and camphor, each.....4 ounces

Water enough to make.....1 pint

FISHBACK TELLS WHERE WIDOW'S \$422,220 WENT

Gives Story of "Investments" Made for Mrs. Pillsbury.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 24.—(Special)—How the late Mrs. Vesta E. Fishback, once wealthy widow, poured \$112,220 in cash and \$115,000 in gilt securities into the lap of Charles E. Fishback of Chicago, was told on the stand here today by Fishback himself. Once he revealed, he returned \$100 invested for her, with \$180 interest.

"Another pleasant reminder of the attorney condition of your investments," said a letter accompanying the amount which was read, and the amount was assailed with mirth.

How Money Rolled In.

A few of the investments of the widow were explained, money being given to Fishback, according to his attorney, as follows:

July 12, 1908—Check for \$10,000 for La Praille irrigation project; really put into Fort Sumner Land and Cattle Company.

Nov. 10, 1908—Check for \$10,000 actually put into La Praille irrigation project bonds.

Jan. 3, 1909—Check for \$10,000 for Fort Sumner townsite bonds.

Jan. 5, 1909—Check for \$12,188, put into Fort Sumner Land and Cattle Company.

Jan. 12, 1909—Check for \$20,000, for general stock in Pecon Valley Improvement Company.

Feb. 5, 1909—Check for \$12,500, for investment in Citizens' Ditch Company.

Feb. 4, 1909—Check for \$10,000, for eighty acres of land in Fort Sumner project.

April 2, 1909—Check for \$10,000, for Fort Sumner project.

June 10, 1909—Check for \$10,000, for current funds.

May 18, 1909—Check for \$25,000 for purchase of bonds of Urton Indemnity project; never bought, money going into "current funds," Porter, Fishback & Co.

Oct. 5, 1909—Check for \$20,000 for Fort Sumner project bonds.

May 18, 1910—Check for \$25,000, probably for Ophir mine, he thought; really went into "current funds," Porter, Fishback & Co.

July 6, 1910—Block of high grade securities for \$50,000, to be used in forming the American Life Insurance company of Illinois.

July 16, 1910—Check for \$20,000, probably for Ophir mine; went into "current funds."

July 18, 1910—Block of high grade securities for \$55,000, for American Insurance company of Illinois.

Aug. 11, 1910—Check for \$25,000, which actually went into the Ophir mine.

Gave \$50,000 for Bank.

It also was revealed that the widow had invested \$80,000 in the Fort Yuma irrigation project; an additional \$150,000 in the floating of the life insurance company, not tabulated above, of which \$60,000 was later rescued; \$25,000 for the Ophir mine; and \$10,000 for the "stick-up," now serving time in Pontiac reformatory.

Emmett Murphy, another embryo criminal, is on trial before Judge Sweenan in the Boys' branch of the Municipal court; three who entered pleas of guilty to charges of robbery before Judge Breantano await sentence tomorrow morning, and four who admitted stealing an automobile were paroled by Judge John J. Sullivan.

Emmett Murphy, another embryo criminal, is on trial before Judge Sweenan in the Boys' branch of the Municipal court; three who entered pleas of guilty to charges of robbery before Judge Breantano await sentence tomorrow morning, and four who admitted stealing an automobile were paroled by Judge John J. Sullivan.

In this country we have got to take care of our children already born as well as those about to be born," she said.

SALES OF FURS NEAR 4 MILLIONS

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 24.—Total sales for the annual January fur auction which closed its fourth day here today amounted to \$3,750,000 on a market that is declared by the exchange to be from 25 to 30 per cent higher than previous conservative estimates.

A lot of 200,000 possum skins brought \$208,000 and 40,000 wolf pelts sold for \$10,000. A collection of 130,000 skunk skins netted \$425,000, and an assorted lot of otter and fox brought \$75,000. Bidding of raccoon skins was lively, a lot of 100,000 bringing \$852,000. Several raccoon skins sold singly for \$5, a record price.

Theodore Brentano's courts.

Chicagoans on Harvard Student Roll of Honor

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 24.—(Special)—Announcement was made at Harvard tonight of the students in the first, second, and third groups of pupils. In the first group were fifty-four men only, and in order to be classed in this company, each of the students' professors must attest that the preceding year his work was of the highest order.

James W. Angell, son of Prof. Angell, of the University of Chicago, and grandson of the late President Angell of the University of Michigan, was the only Illinois student to be thus honored. He is a member of the senior class.

In the second group, composed of men who just missed making the first list, but whose work was of marked excellence, are the following Chicago undergraduates: Richard M. Gudeman, Henry D. Jordan, Charles T. Prindle, Royall H. Snow, and Henry D. Costigan of Evanston.

Henry D. Smith of Chicago was in the third group.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.

He failed to clear up this discrepancy, but finally said, in reply to questions by Attorney George P. Miller, that he was wanted because other banks would not loan money on securities, and he had to give for which \$200,000 was needed.

Needed Bank for Loans.</b

ENGINES NEEDED TO MOVE COAL? 200 CAN BE HAD

Offer from Interurban
Roads Eased, Writer
Declares.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—[Special]—Two-thirds of all the churches in Washington are to be closed for the next three weeks to save coal. From Pittsburgh, heart of the country's greatest coal fields, comes word that the fuel shortage is more acute than ever before. Not 10 per cent of the great steel mills are working.

More ships in New York harbor have been filled with bunker coal. The number of vessels, loaded with food and munitions and delayed because of fuel, has been considerably reduced, but coal for both domestic and government use has not reached New York or New England in any quantity.

It is daily made more plain that the coal shortage is really due to a shortage in transportation. Thousands of loaded coal cars are standing on side tracks, waiting for engines to move them. Some of these loaded cars have been standing still for months.

200 Engines Ready for Use.

Meanwhile, as Col. Roosevelt pointed out in his speech at the Press club this afternoon, some 200 locomotives, built for the Russian government—"two or three removes from the present government"—have been completed at shops in the United States. For two months the authorities have been debating the question of whether to turn over and help relieve the present desperate situation. Col. Roosevelt is informed that the Russian ambassador has given his consent to their use and that the "discussion is now inching along towards a favorable decision."

"But why," the colonel asks, "did we not start using these 200 locomotives two months ago and discuss it afterwards?"

Other questions are being asked as to why the administration does not utilize every possible facility offered to assist in relieving the present alarming shortage of fuel.

Interurban Roads Offer Aid.

For several weeks representatives of the National Association of Electric Interurbans telephoned to Dr. Henry C. Garfield, Director of Railroads, to demand their assistance in the emergency. They have thousands of miles of track heavy enough for the transportation of loaded coal cars. They have no less than 2,800 gondola coal cars of their own, and 3,300 freight box cars, which might be used for fuel.

They are ready to handle at least 500 loaded coal cars a week, and within a short time are certain they can move more than double that number. In view of the arrival of Gen. George McClellan's office and at the fuel administration, the representatives of the electric interurbans have to deal with officials who are, in private life, railroad men.

It is probably true that steam railroad men are not anxious to have the electric roads get into the handling of freight on a big scale. But the electric road corporations do not charge that such a feeling has any part in causing the delay and evasion with which their proposition has so far been met. It is more probably due merely to the prevailing lack of decision and official red tape.

Zone System to Come.

Meanwhile Dr. Garfield moves on toward the reorganization of the work and the personnel of the fuel administration, and before that as commissioner of the Pittsburgh coal producers' association. He is assigned as assistant secretary of the federal trade commission to take the new appointment.

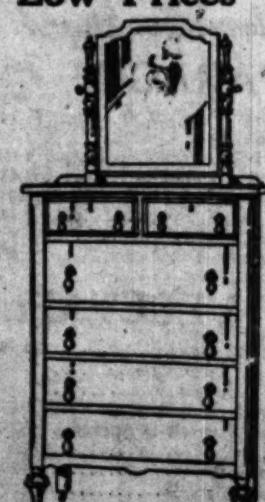
WILSON EXPERT IN ILLINOIS.
President Wilson is reported to speak before the convention of corn growers and stockmen in Urbana, Ill., to take place next week. Gov. Louis L. Ladd, of Illinois, and Lt. Gov. Harry A. Wheeler, state fuel administrator, are among the others who are to appear.

TO SAVE COAL.

Employ your Local Consulting Engineer. John A. Stevens, 8 Merrimack street, Lowell, Mass.—Advertisement.

Revell & Co.

Good Furniture
at Low Prices



These Mahogany Chiffoniers are extra large. They are 32 inches wide and 20 inches deep, fitted with four large and two small drawers.

Alexander H. Revell & Co.
Walsh Ave. and Adams St.

DAILY FOOD PRICE BULLETIN

Retailer Per lb.	Consumer should pay Per lb.	Retailer Per lb.	Consumer should pay Per lb.
SUGAR.			
GRANULATED—Per 100 lbs. \$7.75 to \$7.95	8c to 8½c	PER LB.	Per lb.
WELL KNOWN ADVERTISED BRANDS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—PATENT.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—FRESH.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—BROWN.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—WHOLE GRAIN.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—SPECIAL.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—COOKING.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—CORNMEAL.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—POTATOES.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—RICE.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—CHEESE BUTTER.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—CHOCOLATE.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—CANNED SALMON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—WHITE BREAD.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—FISH.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—HOMINY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED CHICKEN.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED PORK.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BACON.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED BEEF.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED LAMB.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED MEATS.		PER LB.	Per lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—DRIED POULTRY.	</		

A. Reed
SHION SHOES
Your Feet
in and Dry

COMFORT Shoe,
with simple lines,
in finish, very
leather through.
And the DR.
Cushion Insole
wool is there
the jar out of
Come in and
a pair.

\$ 8.50

R. REED
USHION
HOE CO.
st Adams Street

ise in The Tribune.



rance are
y now com-
of styles and
boys.

Suits with
users

\$12

ts, special sale,
ted bosoms, fancy
izes 12 to 14%
0 values, at \$1.12

Sweater Sets, knit
wool, set consists
up, and leggings,
special, \$3.50.

for
Suits.



OME decorat-
ing, as well
the decorating
otels, schools,
arches and pub-
buildings is
done with

DEVOE
elour Finish
washable oil paint,
ut gloss.

in a large variety
tis, suitable for any
in any building and
to apply that any-
an use it.

color card and sug-
ons for decorating
y Devoe dealer or

DEVOE
W. Lake St., near State

VICTORY AWAITS U. S. ARMY, SAYS IAN HAY BEITH

British Officer, Here, As-
serts Hope for Peace
Now Is Wrong.

BY FANNY BUTCHER.
"It was such a possibility as to
hope that the war would never come
that's only one right way for the war
to end and that is by the subjugation
of Germany, and that will never hap-
pen until your American troops actual-
ly get into action, probably not until
1918."

Ian Hay Beith is in Chicago as
an official spokesman for the British
government. The above is his state-
ment. This is his second trip to the
United States with the mission: not
only of making us understand the at-
titude of Great Britain, but of sending
back to his own country an unbiased
account of us.

Explos No Miracle.

"That will be one of my tasks, to
make the people at home realize that
America cannot work miracles, that
a great army cannot be gathered and
trained and transported in a few
months. And if you have done as
much in nine months as it took us three years to do, the allies
expect a great American offensive this
summer, and it will be absolutely im-
possible to them to break through the
line."

The British headquarters men say
that Gen. Pershing and his men are
as fine soldiers as have ever been
seen—disciplined and勇敢的—and one of them said to me, "If all of
our allies were like the Americans
we'd do this job up in six months."

Tells of U. S. Fleet.

Mal. Beith also spent some time with
the grand fleet, which includes a fleet
of American aids. The American boats
have been in service since April, and
they have taken the lead in the sweep
of the patrol duty of the Atlantic, he
says. "To give you some idea of how
hard work there is to be done on the
Atlantic, in the month which I spent
with the fleet the number of miles
traveled by the allied vessels in patrol
duty was seven million."

"America is going through exactly
what England went through, and all
the same difficulties. It is to stand by
and wait until the testing process over-
comes. There is too huge a country to do
things quickly, and all of this delay in
deciding things is no more than should
have been expected, no more than what we went through. Never fear,
the allies will realize that and hold the
line until the Americans come."

Mal. Beith is the author of "The
Great Hundred Thousand," and a se-
quel to it, "All in It," which have
been among the most popular books
which have come out of the war. He
will give a lecture tonight at Orchestra
Hall, "Carrying On."

IRISH CLUB WILL FLY SERVICE FLAG WITH 174 STARS

"Kelly and Burke and Shea" will be
honored on Saturday by the Irish Fel-
lows Club, which will unfurl a serv-
ice flag with 174 stars at its weekly
luncheon on Saturday at the Hotel
Woman. Gov. Lowden will speak and
Maj. de Rohan McAdie will sing.
They are members of the club in
the annex of the United States, Can-
ada, England and Wales, S. H. Lowden,
son of Harry R. Loughran, was
the first American soldier from Chi-
cago captured by the Germans. Rob-
ert R. Loughran, another son, also is
in France.

The Nolan family is there, consisting
of Capt. Thomas E. Nolan, his wife,
who is a nurse in France, and his
sons, John and Sergt. Joseph Nol-
an. Several members have served on
both sides.

Frank M. Padden has three brothers
in the army; George P. Padden has
three sons, all lieutenants; Joseph J.
McGrady has three sons; James J.
McKeeley has three sons; Richard H.
McGowan and his brothers, John and Da-
vid are soldiers; Austin J. Doyle has a
brother in the American army, four
brothers in the British army, and five
and four nephews in the air
army; E. O. Brown has a son
who is a lieutenant in the navy and a
brother who is a bacteriologist in a
naval hospital. Frank A. Doyle, son of
Austin J. Doyle, is now in France where
he is putting to special use an ex-
cellent knowledge of French.

Club Denounces Solicitors as Frauds

Members of the Press club were noti-
fied yesterday that solicitors have been
making funds under the pretense
that they were for the club. One such
solicitor has represented himself, it
was said, as "collecting for the Press
Club Committee."

"Any such solicitors are rank im-
postors," said Opie Lind, president of
the club, "and if any who are ap-
proached by them will immediately
inform the police and have them ar-
rested, the Press club will prosecute."

The club is not collecting funds
for any purpose whatsoever, and has
no collectors or collectors in its service.

Those who will be grateful for any
information leading to the arrest of the
solicitors."

MEMPHIS FOR MEN OVER THERE.
The members of the Resumption Benevolent
Fund, 1115 West Twentieth street, have
arranged to give a special service in the new Schles-
inger Building, 1115 West Twentieth street, in honor of the benefit of the members who
are in the army, navy, and other branches
of the service.

THE VICTIM

Boy Killed by Auto, Which
Speeds Away.

"Eddie, come to supper," called
Stanley Wozniak, 6 years old, from the
top of a six foot snowdrift in front of
his home at 1318 West Twenty-second
street, last night. Eddie didn't respond,
so Stanley jumped off the drift and
raced across the street. He never
reached the other side. An automobile
hit him and tossed him twenty feet
into a snowdrift.

George Dempsey, motorman on a
Twenty-second street car, saw the ac-
cident, stopped his car and picked up
the lad, who gave a last gasp as the
motorman carried him into a store.

The automobile sped away. Wit-
nesses said it was going thirty miles
an hour when it struck the lad. The
police are looking for a black seven
passenger, 1916 model Packard, with
yellow wheels. The license number
was not obtained. Two men were in
the car. The driver wore a soft dark
hat and a black overcoat.

Stanley is the first of Mrs. Wozniak's
six boys to die. Her husband died a
month ago. George, who is not yet 17,
is in France with Pershing's artillery.
Tony is in Texas with a Chicago regi-
ment. Two other boys are at home with
their mother, who wept bitterly as
she mourned over her little son.

Edward Prino, 10 years old, 1217
Taylor street, was playing in front of 1220 Taylor
street, yesterday afternoon, with a sled he
had received from his parents as a
Christmas present when he was hit
in front of an automobile truck. The
wheel passed over the body. He is
not expected to live. The driver was
not held.

CHIEF OF ARMY SCHOOLS VISITS PRAIRIE DIVISION

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., Jan. 24.—[Special]—Maj. Gen. John F. Morris,

head of the war department bureau-

of schools and training in the

aviation section of the signal corps, Col.

John R. Purvis, chief of the Chicago

draft boards, asked to find twenty men

and send them to Detroit at once.

Draft board No. 82, located at 3640

Chicago avenue, has completed the

classification of 3,694 registrants. Class

1 contains 1,919 men; class 2, 366; class

3, 368; class 4, 1,425; and class 5, 445.

This board has sent 158 men to Rock-
ford. One hundred and eighty men

will begin Jan. 28. The board expects to
handle 100 men a day.

Board No. 2, finished.

Exemption board No. 2 at 2245 South

Michigan avenue has completed the

classification of 3,850 registrants. Over

10 per cent of the questionnaires were

not filled out. George E. Kunkle, mem-

ber of the board, spoke to the large

foreign population. There are 400 Hun-
garians, 480 Italians, and 300 Negroes

in the district.

After dinner the inspection extended

to the divisional schools. Every school

was inspected in detail. The divisional

schools came first and then the regi-

mental and special unit schools.

A new school for artillery officers

started today. It is a school for the

battery commanders and certain de-
signated officers from all the artillery

regiments and the artillery brigades

headquarters. The instructors are

Lieut. Leon D. M. C. Tournier of the

French army, Gen. H. D. Todd Jr.,

commander of the brigade; Lieut. Col.

H. W. Huntley of the regular army,

present attached to the One Hun-
dred and Twenty-second field artillery,

and Lieut. Col. Samuel Frankenberger,
regular army, attached to the One Hun-
dred and Twenty-fourth field

artillery.

USE M'CUTCHEON'S
NAME FALSELY IN
A NEW SWINDLE

The McCormick estate is the latest

victim of a swindle in which the name

of John T. McCutcheon was used false-
ly in connection with a fake "car-
toonists' convention."

The manager was appealed to in the

name of Mr. McCutcheon to contribute

\$100 to the "convention." He offered

to give \$25 personally and made his

check out payable to Mr. McCutcheon.

Mr. McCutcheon's name was forged on

the back of the check and it was cashed

in a saloon at 17 South Clark

street. Charles Grand, manager of the

saloon, says he paid the \$25 to a man

named Joe Dexter, whom he has

known casually for a couple of years.

Mr. McCutcheon does not know any

name named Dexter, and has no knowl-

edge of any convention of cartoonists.

This is the second time recently that

a swindle has been perpetrated in his

name.

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Hart Schaffner & Marx

11 North Wells Street

Chicago, Illinois

Minneapolis, Minnesota

St. Paul, Minnesota

Baltimore, Maryland

Boston, Massachusetts

Baltimore, Maryland

Baltimore

LAW IS INVOKED TO ASSURE TEST FOR LIBRARIAN

Merit Board Threatens to Punish Any Interference.

Persons who seek to interfere with the civil service commission's board of examiners to select a new librarian will be prosecuted, Charles E. Frazier, president of the commission, said last night.

Mr. Frazier was commenting on a rumor that certain organizations and individuals were seeking to have Herbert L. Putnam, librarian of congress, who is one of the three members of the board, withdrawn.

Calls Attention to Law.

"I don't believe there is anything to the report," said Mr. Frazier, "but I can say this: There is a section of the civil service law which provides a prison sentence and a fine for persons who interfere with a civil service examining board. We might be compelled to use this section if there is anything to the rumor."

Some organizations and individuals have allowed their jealous interest to get the better of the judgment in seeking to have the personnel of the examining board changed."

Denies Johnson Rumor.

Mr. Frazier also took occasion to deny another rumor that was afoot. This was that Alexander J. Johnson, who resigned as a member of the civil service commission to take the librarian's examination, might be second on the eligible list, when it is posted. The person highest on the list will be appointed, but must serve a six months' probationary period to have a permanent claim to the job. It was rumored that if the high man could be dismissed on some pretext or other before his probation period was up, it would leave a clear field for Mr. Johnson.

"That's just another rumor," said Mr. Frazier.

JUDGE ARNOLD DEFENDS RAISE OF AID'S SALARY

Complete responsibility for the salary increase granted to Joel D. Hunter, retiring chief probation officer of the Juvenile court, lies with Juvenile Court Judge Victor P. Arnold in a public statement refuting charges made against Hunter by County Controller Graham. Judge Arnold's statement follows:

"My attention has been called to an interview in the daily press credited to Mr. Graham, county controller, to the effect that Mr. Joel D. Hunter, for five years chief probation officer of the Juvenile court of Cook county, obtained an increase in salary from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per year by underhanded methods and at the sacrifice of the Juvenile court."

"Mr. Hunter never complained to me about the small salary he was receiving from Cook county for the valuable and efficient work he was performing for this community as the chief officer of the Juvenile court, and I am sure that he did not make any request of either the county commissioners or the president of the county board for a salary increase."

"Knowing this, I made an appeal to the president of the county board and the finance committee, and, by it aid to their credit, the increase I asked for was voted. Mr. Hunter had no hand in the salary increase whatever, and it is most unjust to say at this time anything to the contrary, for such is not the fact."

A. B. Jenks Wills Most of Estate to Mrs. P. M. Olney

The bulk of the \$200,000 estate of A. B. Jenks, attorney, who died on Jan. 12 in Asheville, N. C., left to Mrs. P. M. Olney of Waterville, N. Y., by the terms of the will filed in the Probate court.

Miss Hattie M. Lyons, in whose house Mr. Jenks lived for several years, is given the attorney's residence at 2750 Lake Park avenue. Five thousand dollars and railroad stock valued at \$10,000 are also bequeathed to Miss Lyons.

Miss O. Louise Jenks, New York, a sister, and Mrs. Mary L. Smith Benedict, a niece, are remembered.

Mr. Jenks' law library is left to Attorney W. R. Ramsey, who, with Attorney A. S. Ramsey, is named executrix.

Tried to Insert the Boss in a Hot Stove—Failed

Pipeman Robert Haffner of Engine company 64 was in a belligerent mood a few weeks ago. This is what he did: Try to insert his superior, Lieut. Thomas Conway, in a lighted stove.

Newspapermen and pipe fittings at Conway.

Running out of ammunition, he tried to disassemble a fire engine and get more things to throw.

Charges were filed against the pipe-major yesterday.

No Decision Made Yet on Henry Appointment

Following the report that E. J. Henry, traffic manager of the Lehigh Valley railroad, is to be made assistant director of inland transportation, it was said in Washington yesterday that Mr. Henry is one of several men under consideration, but no appointment has yet been made.

WALKER HERMAN AND SELLECK UNITE. Frank W. Walker has organized the Lowry, traffic manager of the Lehigh Valley railroad, is to be made assistant director of inland transportation. It was said in Washington yesterday that Mr. Henry is one of several men under consideration, but no appointment has yet been made.

ASKS COURT AID TO GET CONTROL OF HIS CHILD

Amid the April showers and the calm before the moving rush—for he is in the transfer business—of 1914, Royle and Esther Freer were married. Just a year later Royle Jr. arrived and spread sunshine. Serenity prevailed until three months ago. Then a harsh word, a misconstrued remark, and—Bang! went the romance and home to mother went Mrs. Freer. She took little Royle with her. From then on two different tales are told. Freer says wife, Mary A. Schiller, mother-in-law, 2525 Ballou street, refused to allow him to see his son. Mrs. Freer asserts that her husband was never denied this pleasure—save once when the baby was sick.

Yesterday Freer, who is secretary and treasurer of the Freer Transport company, 7500 Dorchester avenue, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus seeking the custody of little Royle. Mrs. Schiller is made defendant.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

These Are the Days for Skating Sweater Coats, \$7.75

For indoor skating particularly comes this smart-looking slip-on sweater, warm, light in weight, as it should be.



Of Pure Sherbet Wool, in the Hand-Knit Stitch, with Collars of Brushed Wool.

In the slip-on style pictured, and in such charming color combinations as rose with gray, geranium with gray, green with gold, blue with gray—then all green, all rose, and all blue. \$7.75.

Heavy Brushed Wool Sweater Coats for Outdoor Skating Are \$12.75.

Sweater Coats for the Winter Traveler

Every new and novel weave, and all the most delightful colorings are here, in coat styles, blouse and slip-on styles—even the smart sleeveless sweater coats of fiber silks and wool jersey. Priced according to quality, \$5.95 to \$14.50.

Third Floor, North.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

Warm Corduroy Room Robes Are What Women Want Now

Indeed, all winter these sections have proved themselves the allies of comfort and economy in providing these necessary home garments at such moderate pricings as in these

At \$4.75

Fashioned of that soft, supple corduroy that adapts itself so well to the smart coat style pictured. In most becoming shades of rose and old blue.

There Are Blanket Robes at \$2.95 to \$5.95

That make selection a genuine pleasure. Comfortable, good-looking, not a suspicion of clumsiness in their lines, and in unusual colorings.

Third Floor, North.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

Women's Pajamas, \$1.95 to \$3.95

New Styles at January Sale Prices

No one feature of this sale, perhaps, shows better how intensive is the specialization done by these sections than do these pajamas in their

Styles Specially Designed with Need for the Practical and No Sacrifice of Daintiness

Thousands of these garments, both in one-piece and two-piece styles, are here, in lingerie mulls, soisettes, striped madras, crepes.

At \$1.95—Women's One-Piece Pajamas

In the style sketched at left. These are of pink lingerie mull with pale blue stitching.

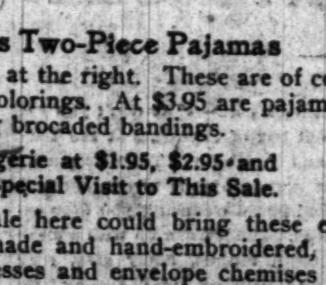
At \$2.95—Women's Two-Piece Pajamas

Are in the style pictured at the right. These are of cotton crepe in most pleasing colorings. At \$3.95 are pajamas of soisette with rich-looking brocaded bandings.

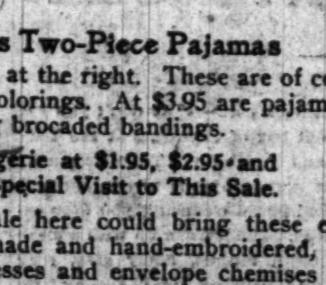
The "Philippine" Lingerie at \$1.95, \$2.95 and \$3.95 Is Worthy of a Special Visit to This Sale.

And only a January Sale here could bring these exquisite garments, all hand-made and hand-embroidered, at this pricing. Both night-dresses and envelope chemises at \$1.95, \$2.95 and \$3.95 each.

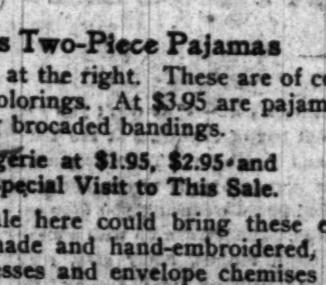
Third Floor, North.



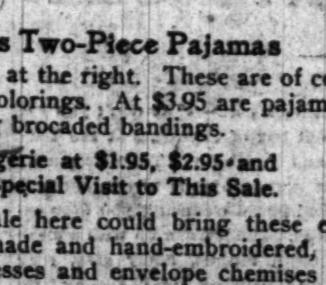
Third Floor, North.



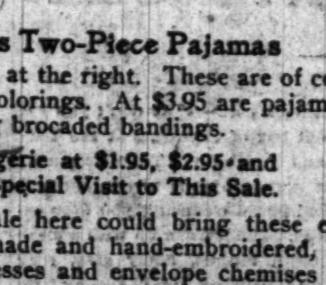
Third Floor, North.



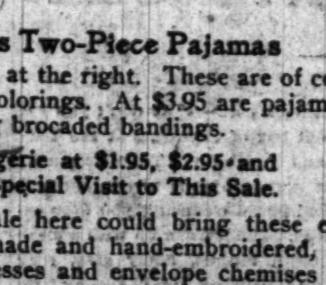
Third Floor, North.



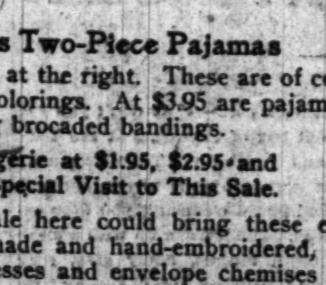
Third Floor, North.



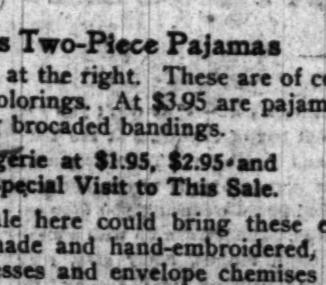
Third Floor, North.



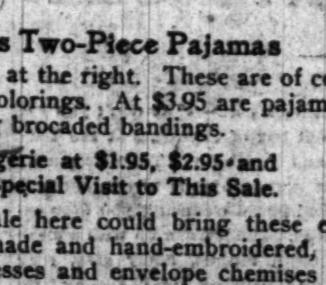
Third Floor, North.



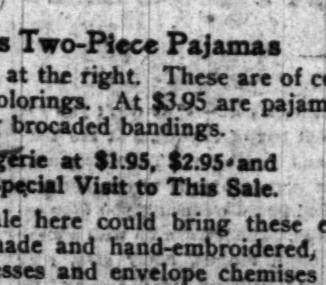
Third Floor, North.



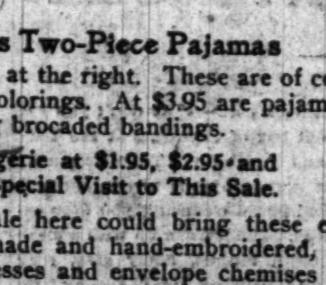
Third Floor, North.



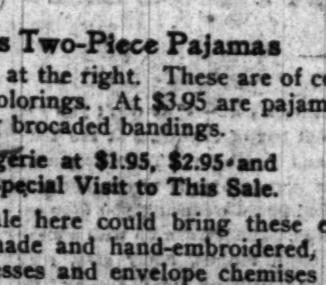
Third Floor, North.



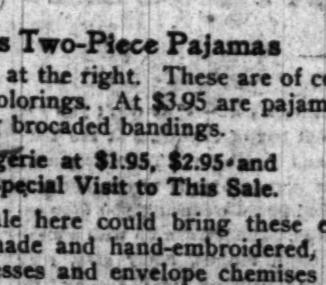
Third Floor, North.



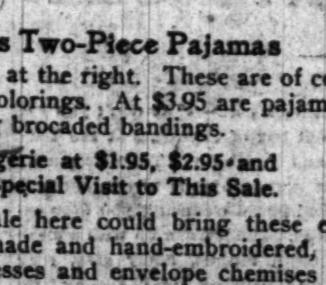
Third Floor, North.



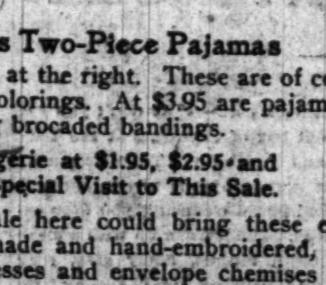
Third Floor, North.



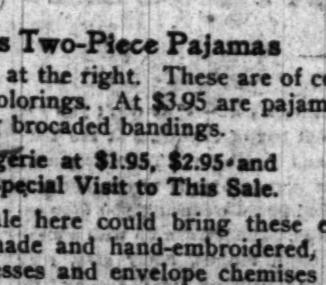
Third Floor, North.



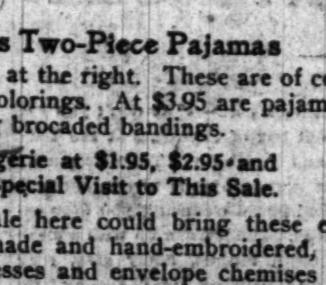
Third Floor, North.



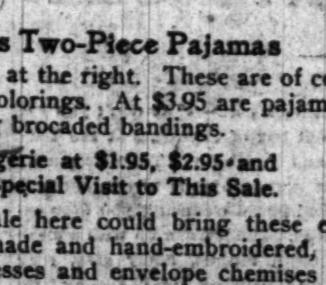
Third Floor, North.



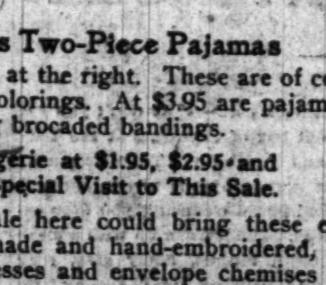
Third Floor, North.



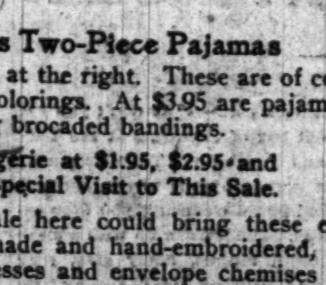
Third Floor, North.



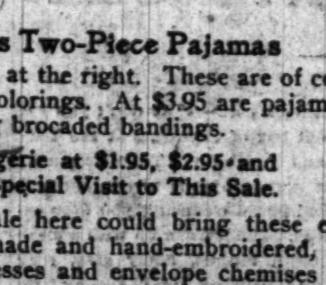
Third Floor, North.



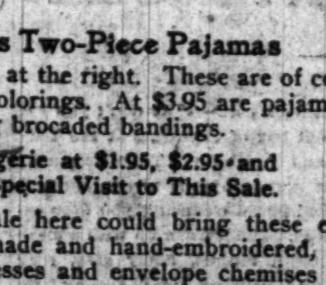
Third Floor, North.



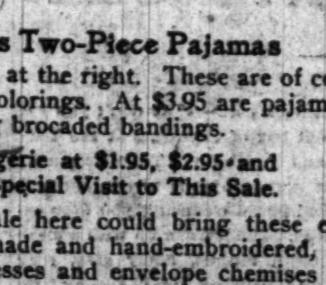
Third Floor, North.



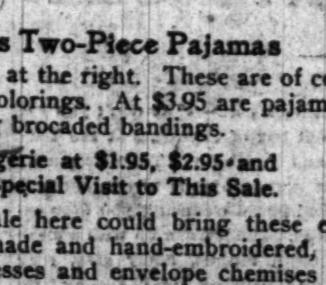
Third Floor, North.



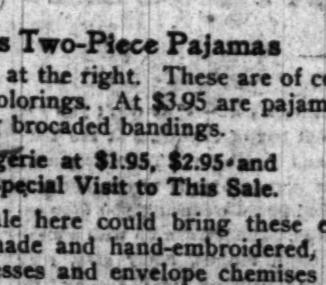
Third Floor, North.



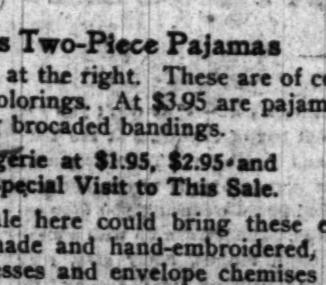
Third Floor, North.



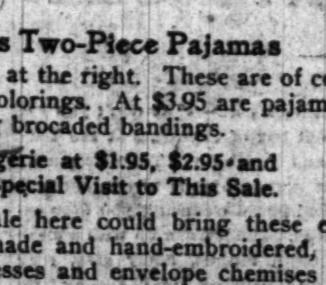
Third Floor, North.



Third Floor, North.



Third Floor, North.



SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS,
SOCIETY, MARKETS,
WANT ADS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST
NEWSPAPER

Let us devote "every power and resource" to "our present and immediate task" of winning the war.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918.

COURTS BACK POLICE IN WAR AGAINST CRIME

Ready to Deal with 300
Crooks Now in
Cells.

Chicago's war against habitual criminals got under full swing yesterday. Within twenty-four hours of the time the city council ordered all known crooks placed in jail or driven from the city, more than 300 men were held in steel bars. There is, of course, no way of telling how many more fled in alarm at police activities.

While detectives were bringing in the crooks, representatives of the judicial and prosecution agencies of the city were in conference as to the plan for punishing the crooks.

Steps To Take.

It was agreed to work to bring about the following:

Immediate establishment of a special vagrancy court.

Bridewell sentences for all crooks, with no opportunity to sidestep serving the sentences by payment of fines.

Weekly meetings of judges, prosecutors, and police officials to exchange ideas regarding clearing up the city.

Assistant state's attorneys to prepare the cases against the habitual criminals.

The rapid work of the police in lodging known criminals in station houses nearly rendered useless the frantic efforts of the crooks to reach their hideouts through lawyers.

Although the city is known to be a safe haven for the "gypsies" of society for spreading information when a crook is in trouble, it struck a snag yesterday. Many widely known criminals were not "hooked" by the police, because their lawyers and bonds were unable to find out where they were, incarcerated.

Officials in Conference.

Action Chief of Police Acock, Acting First Deputy Collins, Chief of Detectives Morris, Michael F. Sullivan, Assistant state's attorney Harry E. Miller, city prosecutor; James W. Green, an assistant corporation counsel, and Chief Justice Harry Olson of the municipal court met during the day.

It was decided at the conference that the habitual criminals and crooks would be tried under the state vagrancy act. This permits the judges to sentence them to minimum terms of six months in the bridewell, and permits no chance to bide their time in jail.

All Classes in Net.

In the police roundup almost every case of habitual criminal was taken in, safecrackers, confidence men, pickpockets, burglars, automobile thieves, and other known crooks furnished the majority of the arrests.

Mr. Byrnes, Steffens, Kimball, Kalind, and others of a score of a score committee of the city council to examine on schools, fire, police, and civil service, who started the council action against habitual criminals, were slated at the success of the police in their first day's efforts to carry out the council's instructions. It was learned yesterday that Mr. Franz and Kalind did not join with the other three members of the subcommittee in asking the council to make a committee to recommend the recommendations. They advanced no reason for their failure to join with the others.

At the conference of the police, prosecutors, and other officials, Judge Olson was delegated to give detailed account of what happened. Acting Chief Acock made only a brief, but significant statement.

Chief Tells Plans.

"We brought in hundreds of crooks and habitual criminals," said the acting chief. "We have them in station houses all over the city. We intend to proceed against these men under the state vagrancy act. That means bridewell sentences for those convicted."

One of the remarkable features of the first day's drive against crooks was the showing made by the outlying stations. They contributed more than their ordinary quota of crooks, making from three to fifteen arrests each. The larger stations made fifty and more arrests each.

"We decided," said Judge Olson, "to have a vagrancy branch in the municipal court. We will have it. The judges of the court meet tomorrow. I am sure they will approve the idea."

T. Deal with Crooks.

"This court will not be for the down and outs. It will be for the habitual criminal and the crook. We will use the sympathetic laboratory to get rid of the subnormals. I believe we will find many habitual criminals who ought to be given permanent institutional care instead of letting them wander about the west until they hang a man for stealing."

We also will seek to have the law driving away automobiles repealed. Many thieves use this law to defeat them. They are merely driving someone else's machine for a joy ride. We want everybody who drives away with another's machine to be punished. The west has hung a man for stealing."

To Ask Law's Repeal.

We also shall seek the repeal of the "drifty day law." This gives a man eight days after it has been issued. I agree with State's Attorney Malone that there have been abuses under this law and that it probably is unconstitutional.

There is no politics behind this. It makes no difference what the political faith of the judges, prosecutors, or police is. We are going to every week and go over the crime

CRIME LEDGER

Leaf from Record of Two
Youths Police Hold.

A leaf from the diary of Arthur Krause, 17, and Frank Formeller, 20; JAN. 9—Held up two men at Fullerton and Keele avenues.

JAN. 15—Held up F. J. Stephiny of 2842 North Claremont avenue.

JAN. 17—Held up Joseph Rasmussen, 2718 North Kimball avenue.

JAN. 19—Held up H. Hazlet, 4410 North Sacramento avenue.

JAN. 21—Held up Arthur Nitchie, 3825 North Oakley avenue.

JAN. 23—Held up John Kopeki, 2330 North Albany avenue; Dominick Garay, 2701 North Oakley avenue; John Miller, 3655 North Claremont avenue; Harry Miller, 2149 Warner avenue; H. S. Roell, 2041 Bradley place.

Policeman Charles E. Jackson of Town Hall station arrested them and they confessed their career of banditry yesterday to Lieut. Michael E. Lee and to Capt. John McCarthy.

THE OLD ALIBI IS POLISHED UP TO SAVE CROOKS

Others Seek Writs as the
Crime Roundup Pulls
Them In.

Chicago's criminal element, with the police at their heels, began scouring up alleys, framing the old man alibi and polishing up the versatile habeas corpus yesterday as one after another known crook was dragged to the police stations in the general cleanup originated by the city council.

At roll call last night Lieut. William Fitzgerald of the Chicago avenue station told his men that the crook drive was in earnest and for them to get busy. As a result at midnight the cells were full of vags, burglars, panders, wagon jumpers, gamblers, and various other examples of the north side plebeians. There were fifty arrested during the night.

The prisoners will be taken to the detective bureau this morning for identification, and those against whom no definite charge can be placed will be given the "rush act"—orders to leave town immediately.

Sgt. Eugene O'Connors suggested in this connection that the prisoners be made to shovel snow under police guard.

"Pete" Gentleman Held.

Four of those held in the detective bureau, William Rooney, Joseph Close, Joseph Buckley and William Wilson, all said to have records as long as a Chinese laundry list, sent a lawyer before Judge John J. Sullivan with a plea for a writ. "Pete" Gentleman, redoubtable brother of the late redoubtable "Dutch" is among those held.

On the other hand, crooks still at liberty were not idle. Two of them entered the cobbler's shop of Ernest K. Reiss, 1218 North Halsted street, the night before, robbed Marion \$100, and then beat him so badly that he died yesterday in the Ravenswood hospital. Madore Albin of 176 North Halsted street, was robbed of \$15 by two men who "strongarmed" him in a doorway at 1807 North La Salle street.

State's Attorney Hoyne did likewise. Assistant state's attorneys will see that the cases against the habitual criminals are properly prepared and prosecuted. Policemen making arrests of habitual crooks will present their evidence to the prosecutors, so there can no hitch toward a successful prosecution of the crooks.

Some More Robberies.

Two robbers held up Morris Mose, a haberdasher at 435 Rush street, in the afternoon.

Three robbers held up Morris Mose, a haberdasher at 435 Rush street, in the afternoon.

Two robbers held the jewelry shop of Sidney Friedman of 2930 Milwaukee avenue of goods valued at \$2,650.

Among the many arrested some of the "birds" held in the detective bureau are Joseph Dominick, Edward Brody, James Baier, Herman Wolff, Louis Gordon, Jack Saunders, Henry Dunn, Henry Schwedman, John Inger, Frank Golembi, Robert Carter, Edward J. Bennett, Edward Ryan, Louis DeLaforgia, Sol Keegan, James E. Riley, James Hanna, John Pirvin, Harry Wade, James Smith, Thomas Miller and James Conroy.

Police Say Solution of
Jackie Murder Is Near

According to Lieut. Edward L. Brady of the Fillmore street station the mystery of the murder of John A. Becker, a jackie, in the Sharpies building, on Nov. 11, is near solution.

Brady declares that John Dell Claude, who was Raymond Dunn, was seen in St. Louis and brought here "as virtually confessed participation in the murder."

Claude and Dunn were questioned severely by the police, and Brady says Claude admitted "being in the neighborhood."

"He's a busy man."

O, shucks! An itemized list always has been a bore. But he bought a new car, half cash and the remainder January 1st. Hotel fee paid, so he engaged in a sumptuous cash-all-the-time. Then he desired an apartment in Roger Park and prevailed upon the owner to remodel the same—same thaw. In the meantime he decided to be a business man so he engaged a suite of offices in the Royal Insurance building. The site is 250 feet by 124 feet and was purchased of A. S. Trude.

The new church, which will be institutional in character, will cost not less than \$15,000, according to the pastor, the Rev. L. K. Williams. The membership of the Olivet church has increased 4,672 in the last two years, mainly, it is said, because of the exodus of Negroes from the south.

"We are getting along," said Judge Olson, "but we will have it. The time of the court meet tomorrow. I am sure they will approve the idea."

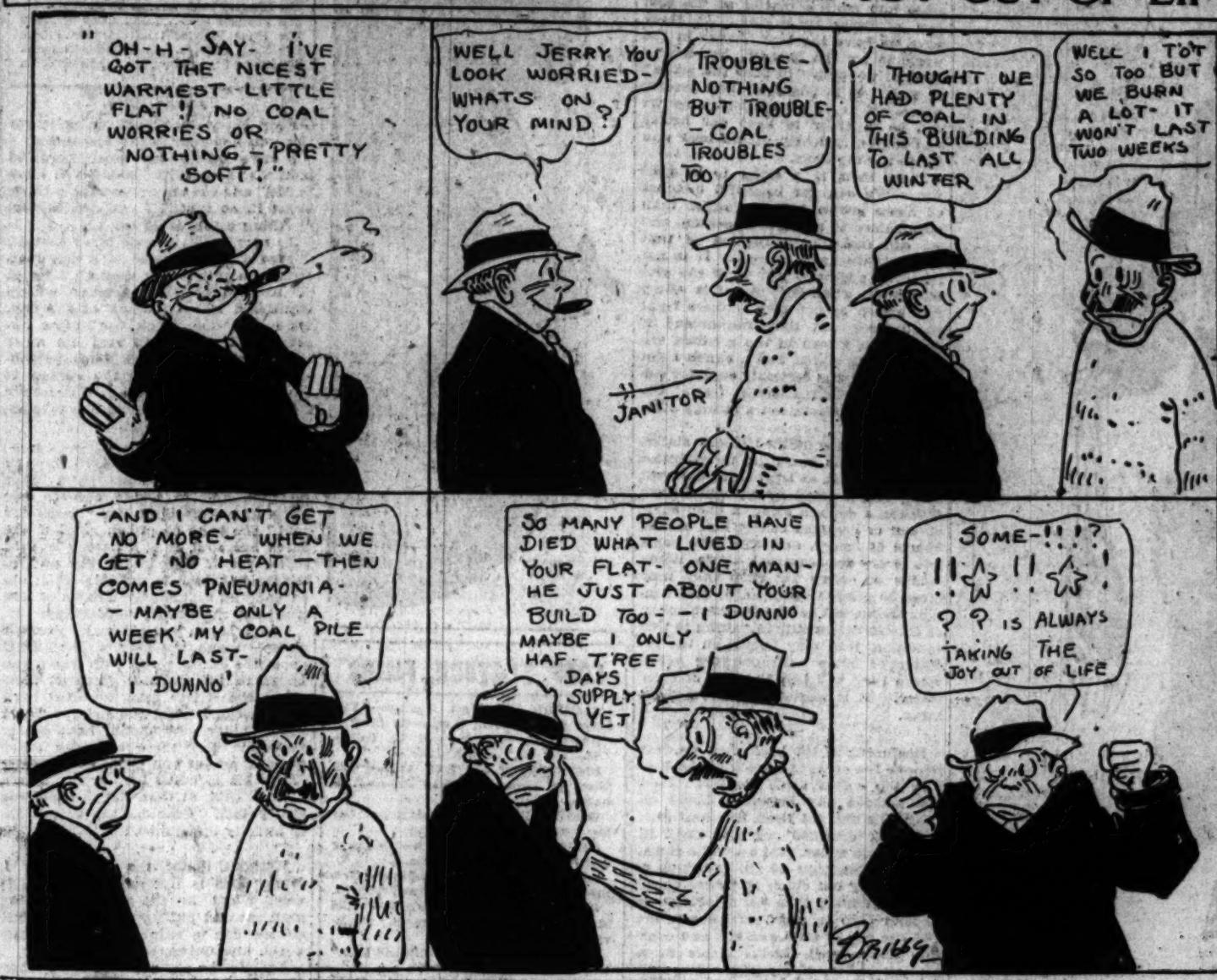
T. Deal with Crooks.

"This court will not be for the down and outs. It will be for the habitual criminal and the crook. We will use the sympathetic laboratory to get rid of the subnormals. I believe we will find many habitual criminals who ought to be given permanent institutional care instead of letting them wander about the west until they hang a man for stealing."

We also will seek the repeal of the "drifty day law." This gives a man eight days after it has been issued. I agree with State's Attorney Malone that there have been abuses under this law and that it probably is unconstitutional.

There is no politics behind this. It makes no difference what the political faith of the judges, prosecutors, or police is. We are going to

SOMEBODY IS ALWAYS TAKING THE JOY OUT OF LIFE



IT'S A GAY LIFE AND COSTLY, BUT ALL THINGS END

Young Speeder Who
Won Brief Note Here
Is Now in a Cell.

Turn we now to the cabinet of life and extract therefrom the file in the case of Reiss, Sigmond L. Sigmond L. Reiss, Brooklyn, 24, handsome, swift, in love, of scion of wealth, etc. Ambitions to keep out of war, to have an automatic checkbook, to beat hotel landlords, and to be a raging torrent. Tough luck.

Last night Sigmond L. Price was arrested in Kansas City. If the earth had been on sale for a nickel he couldn't have bought enough dirt to stop a watch. The beautiful companion of his sibling transcontinental, hotel beating, landlord trimming romance had \$70 and she said she guessed she'd earned it. All of which is the life.

Left Home, having failed to register from his home address in Brooklyn, where his father, M. L. Reiss, is the president of the Economy Skirt company (the skirts of the father are visited upon the son), committed the iniquity last October of ducking out with a comely young woman who also thought that west was a state of affairs beyond the Hudson river. She traveled under the companionable title of Mrs. Reiss.

One day there came honking and looting into the Blackstone hotel Sigmond L. and the comely Brooklynites. The equipage might have been mistaken for a baggage van but for Sigmond's explanation that the whole works belonged to him. He engaged the niftiest—well, he gave them a check on his father for \$1,800 and still owes \$400, so it must have been something with a bath-suit in the hotel, and asked them what was stirring about that a person might buy.

He's a busy man.

O, shucks! An itemized list always has been a bore. But he bought a new car, half cash and the remainder January 1st. Hotel fee paid, so he engaged in a sumptuous cash-all-the-time. Then he desired an apartment in Roger Park and prevailed upon the owner to remodel the same—same thaw. In the meantime he decided to be a business man so he engaged a suite of offices in the Royal Insurance building. The site is 250 feet by 124 feet and was purchased of A. S. Trude.

The new church, which will be institutional in character, will cost not less than \$15,000, according to the pastor, the Rev. L. K. Williams. The membership of the Olivet church has increased 4,672 in the last two years, mainly, it is said, because of the exodus of Negroes from the south.

"We are getting along," said Judge Olson, "but we will have it. The time of the court meet tomorrow. I am sure they will approve the idea."

T. Deal with Crooks.

"This court will not be for the down and outs. It will be for the habitual criminal and the crook. We will use the sympathetic laboratory to get rid of the subnormals. I believe we will find many habitual criminals who ought to be given permanent institutional care instead of letting them wander about the west until they hang a man for stealing."

We also will seek the repeal of the "drifty day law." This gives a man eight days after it has been issued. I agree with State's Attorney Malone that there have been abuses under this law and that it probably is unconstitutional.

There is no politics behind this. It makes no difference what the political faith of the judges, prosecutors, or police is. We are going to

BEG YOUR PARDON!

COUNT, INTERNED
AS FOE, SAYS HE
IS NOT ANNOYED

Asserts Fate No Worse
than Being Barred
from Shows.

"As well be interned as to be barred from theaters and motion picture houses, stared at and gaped at and met, wherever one goes, by the smiling words 'What? not interned yet?'

Such was the ironical comment of Count Andrei Montgelas, art and amusement editor of the Tribune, when he was interned yesterday as a dangerous enemy alien. Adolph Montgelas, the count's cousin, according to information in the hands of federal officials, is chief of the "bureau of hate" in Germany.

Dinner Is Spoiled.

Last night he reached his father in Brooklyn. The shortage in bad checks, bad debts and bad negotiations is reported to be between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

"It's all right," said the elder Reiss. "I'll settle what the total is, I'll settle it."

I want that boy turned over to the federal authorities with the understanding that he goes into the toughest job in the whole army. If there's anything tougher, give him that."

On his return home from work last evening P. W. Porter, 970 North State street, found a note from his wife, Frances, saying she had left him.

Porter made an inventory of what she took with her keeping tab on a piece of paper. This is the list he showed the Chicago avenue police:

Twenty-two dollars.

Trunk belonging to me.

Clothes belonging to me.

Boston terrier pup.

Having lived in Toledo, O., at one time, Porter suspected she went there. He inquired at the Nickel Plate baggage room and was told that a woman with a baby and a Boston terrier pup was checked in Toledo.

La Salle street atmosphere has a pleasant smell.

Wheaton jail for temporary detention officers probably will arrive from Washington today giving instructions as to where the prisoner will be interned.

Count Montgelas comes of an old and noble family which emigrated from France at the time of the revolution.

Wanted to Go Back.

"I had purchased a steamship ticket back to Germany when the war broke out in 1914," he explained, "but the authorities would not let me sail. Technically, I am not an employe of the Examiner. I severed my connection with that paper about two weeks ago."

He denied that he was a personal friend of Arpad Egon von Dillmont, another former employe of the Examiner, recently ordered interned as a spy.

"O, I expected it," said the count, "who has come to the federal building at times to complain that mysterious persons were following him. The authorities did not seem surprised at his presence. The count said, also, that his presence in America is not of his own volition.

Take this to a florist," he said.

"Have him make up a nice bunch of flowers about nine inches worth. In the middle of the flowers

FASHION'S BLUE BOOK



Tribune Cook Book

All recipes have been substantially tested by Mrs. Mac Lane with the most meticulous care and are selected by her.

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

Home Grown Celery.

With sugar short, pork prohibited, Saturday's eating preparations become more and more a matter of the best sort of Saturday buying. In these days we have the best chance in the world to try the game of Mr. Stanley Glad, if we wish "to beat the game" of war. It is positively and greatly necessary to be as optimistic as we can in order to keep our health and sanity, and help others hear and live to the top limit.

Here then, is a thing to be glad for. We have got beautiful bunches of home grown celery cheaper than ever before at this frozen season, and we can make beautiful use of that celery if we have the will. It is not instantly apparent just what the growers mean when they say this celery was grown by our own farmers right about here, but they recommend it above that grown in the greatest celery growing states, and I believe it is 50 cents per pound certainly superior celery.

The leaves were fresh, the stalks were heart, not a string stem

to two. This bunch contained fifteen stalks. A large family could get considerable service from it, at least three different sorts, and a small family could have raisins, a soup, a salad, a chop stew, stewed or creamed celery, and cooked hearts of celery, and still have some left to dry for seasoning stews. When hearts of celery get limp, they may often be crisped again by adding running water, but if they do not blacken or deteriorate usually in setting to this condition, they may be put on the radiator, or some other drying place where they will lose the rest of their water. It is wasteful to throw them away.

Beginning at the beginning, we first remove the coarse outside stems, putting the leaves aside for use. Pare and remove any imperfect spots on the stems and cut them into half inch slices for creamed celery. Cook in only little water. Make a white sauce with a tablespoon of oil, in which a bit of finely cut onion is stirred three or four minutes, then stir a tablespoon of flour into it, and for this amount add one cup of milk and stir and cook the whole until thick. Grate in a trivet or two of nutmeg. You will not taste it as nutmeg. Add the celery and the water in which it is cooked, if there is only a little of this and cook the two together until well blended. Serve on toast for luncheon.

Now wash the leaves carefully, looking into every fold, and cook them in a pot or more of water, with a little turmeric powder added if you have it, and a bit of salt. Do not drain the water off, but let it run down to use them for salad, then they must be well drained or the dressing will slip off them—wasteful—and they will taste rather flat. Beautifully seasoned with a French dressing, they make a most palatable salad. They may be molded when hot after being cut up somewhat and used as a dinner salad. The liquid may be thickened a bit for a soup or added as a seasoning to a meat stock or used just as a base for various additions like tomato or almonds.

The hearts should have been carefully washed, wrapped in paper, and put in a cool place where they will keep two or three days. Nobody needs much trying to eat these raw. They are about twice as sweet if they are kept in a dish with some pieces of ice for an hour before they are served.

To cook the hearts arrange them on the bottom of a kettle in which there may be a little piece of salt pork if it is not Saturday, two small onions cut in half, a tomato or a pepper, a small tomato, a teaspoon of sugar, and either water or meat stock to cover. Cook till tender. With meat stock it may be exquisite, but without vegetable oil may replace pork.

Remember that this celery is a local product, therefore patriotic to use.

Secretary—Miss Lila Bill.

Treasurer—Ralph Van Vechten.

Honorary chairman—Albert M. Marshall, former President Dr. Cyril Vermauer, and Horace Nuttall.

Chairman and division directors—Miss D. Harry Hammer and Mrs. William Stevens.

Publicity director—Mrs. George Edward Severy, chairman; Mrs. Albert H. Blair, Rev. William C. Covert, Mrs. Florence Foster, Archibald Frew, Mrs. D. Harry Hammer, the Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Mrs. Charles E. Husted, Mrs. E. E. Kildare, Miss C. Albert Moulouer, Horace Nugent, H. J. Patten, A. C. Rockwood, Mrs. H. E. Seeley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Chaffield-Taylor, Ralph Van Vechten, Dr. Cyril Vermauer, and Dr. Andrew R. Ward, Ph. D., LL. D.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTER, 8 p. m.—Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones will speak on "The Origin and Continuance of Soul." This is the third of a series of lectures on "Man's March Through the Centuries."

ST. ANNE'S AUDITORIUM, Fifty-fifth and La Salle streets, 8 p. m.—A musical show will be given under the auspices of the Englewood Patriotic Benevolent association for the benefit of families of men in service.

Open Office to Aid Hungry Belgians

Mrs. Samuel B. Hutchinson, chairman of the Illinois division of the committee for the relief of Belgian prisoners in Germany, announces that this division has obtained offices in the First National Bank building, and that all committees are ready for work.

The object is to send fortnightly to each of the prisoners in Germany a parcel containing necessary food. This is practically all the food these hungry men receive and the acknowledgment cards received from them express a gratitude experienced only by those who have been freed from starvation.

The sum of \$15 will provide food for one man for six months. The following officers and committees have been named and Mrs. Hutchinson is at her desk in the new office every morning, assigning work and giving out instructions:

Secretary—Miss Lila Bill.

Treasurer—Ralph Van Vechten.

Honorary chairman—Albert M. Marshall, former President Dr. Cyril Vermauer, and Horace Nuttall.

Chairman and division directors—Miss D. Harry Hammer and Mrs. William Stevens.

Publicity director—Mrs. George Edward Severy, chairman; Mrs. Albert H. Blair, Rev. William C. Covert, Mrs. Florence Foster, Archibald Frew, Mrs. D. Harry Hammer, the Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Mrs. Charles E. Husted, Mrs. E. E. Kildare, Miss C. Albert Moulouer, Horace Nugent, H. J. Patten, A. C. Rockwood, Mrs. H. E. Seeley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Chaffield-Taylor, Ralph Van Vechten, Dr. Cyril Vermauer, and Dr. Andrew R. Ward, Ph. D., LL. D.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTER, 8 p. m.—Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones will speak on "The Origin and Continuance of Soul." This is the third of a series of lectures on "Man's March Through the Centuries."

ST. ANNE'S AUDITORIUM, Fifty-fifth and La Salle streets, 8 p. m.—A musical show will be given under the auspices of the Englewood Patriotic Benevolent association for the benefit of families of men in service.

SECRETARY—MISS LILA BILL.

TREASURER—RALPH VAN VECHELEN.

HONORARY CHAIRMAN—ALBERT M. MARSHALL, FORMER PRESIDENT DR. CYRIL VERMAUER, AND HORACE NUTTALL.

CHAIRMAN AND DIVISION DIRECTORS—MISS D. HARRY HAMMER AND MRS. WILLIAM STEVENS.

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR—MRS. GEORGE EDWARD SEVERY, CHAIRMAN; MRS. ALBERT H. BLAIR, REV. WILLIAM C. COVERT, MRS. FLORENCE FOSTER, ARCHIBALD FREW, MRS. D. HARRY HAMMER, THE REV. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, MRS. CHARLES E. HUSTED, MRS. E. E. KILDARE, MISS C. ALBERT MOULOUER, HORACE NUGENT, H. J. PATTEN, A. C. ROCKWOOD, MRS. H. E. SEELEY, MR. AND MRS. ROBERT G. CHAFFIELD-TAYLOR, RALPH VAN VECHELEN, DR. CYRIL VERMAUER, AND DR. ANDREW R. WARD, PH. D., LL. D.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTER, 8 p. m.—Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones will speak on "The Origin and Continuance of Soul." This is the third of a series of lectures on "Man's March Through the Centuries."

ST. ANNE'S AUDITORIUM, Fifty-fifth and La Salle streets, 8 p. m.—A musical show will be given under the auspices of the Englewood Patriotic Benevolent association for the benefit of families of men in service.

SECRETARY—MISS LILA BILL.

TREASURER—RALPH VAN VECHELEN.

HONORARY CHAIRMAN—ALBERT M. MARSHALL, FORMER PRESIDENT DR. CYRIL VERMAUER, AND HORACE NUTTALL.

CHAIRMAN AND DIVISION DIRECTORS—MISS D. HARRY HAMMER AND MRS. WILLIAM STEVENS.

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR—MRS. GEORGE EDWARD SEVERY, CHAIRMAN; MRS. ALBERT H. BLAIR, REV. WILLIAM C. COVERT, MRS. FLORENCE FOSTER, ARCHIBALD FREW, MRS. D. HARRY HAMMER, THE REV. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, MRS. CHARLES E. HUSTED, MRS. E. E. KILDARE, MISS C. ALBERT MOULOUER, HORACE NUGENT, H. J. PATTEN, A. C. ROCKWOOD, MRS. H. E. SEELEY, MR. AND MRS. ROBERT G. CHAFFIELD-TAYLOR, RALPH VAN VECHELEN, DR. CYRIL VERMAUER, AND DR. ANDREW R. WARD, PH. D., LL. D.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTER, 8 p. m.—Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones will speak on "The Origin and Continuance of Soul." This is the third of a series of lectures on "Man's March Through the Centuries."

ST. ANNE'S AUDITORIUM, Fifty-fifth and La Salle streets, 8 p. m.—A musical show will be given under the auspices of the Englewood Patriotic Benevolent association for the benefit of families of men in service.

SECRETARY—MISS LILA BILL.

TREASURER—RALPH VAN VECHELEN.

HONORARY CHAIRMAN—ALBERT M. MARSHALL, FORMER PRESIDENT DR. CYRIL VERMAUER, AND HORACE NUTTALL.

CHAIRMAN AND DIVISION DIRECTORS—MISS D. HARRY HAMMER AND MRS. WILLIAM STEVENS.

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR—MRS. GEORGE EDWARD SEVERY, CHAIRMAN; MRS. ALBERT H. BLAIR, REV. WILLIAM C. COVERT, MRS. FLORENCE FOSTER, ARCHIBALD FREW, MRS. D. HARRY HAMMER, THE REV. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, MRS. CHARLES E. HUSTED, MRS. E. E. KILDARE, MISS C. ALBERT MOULOUER, HORACE NUGENT, H. J. PATTEN, A. C. ROCKWOOD, MRS. H. E. SEELEY, MR. AND MRS. ROBERT G. CHAFFIELD-TAYLOR, RALPH VAN VECHELEN, DR. CYRIL VERMAUER, AND DR. ANDREW R. WARD, PH. D., LL. D.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTER, 8 p. m.—Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones will speak on "The Origin and Continuance of Soul." This is the third of a series of lectures on "Man's March Through the Centuries."

ST. ANNE'S AUDITORIUM, Fifty-fifth and La Salle streets, 8 p. m.—A musical show will be given under the auspices of the Englewood Patriotic Benevolent association for the benefit of families of men in service.

SECRETARY—MISS LILA BILL.

TREASURER—RALPH VAN VECHELEN.

HONORARY CHAIRMAN—ALBERT M. MARSHALL, FORMER PRESIDENT DR. CYRIL VERMAUER, AND HORACE NUTTALL.

CHAIRMAN AND DIVISION DIRECTORS—MISS D. HARRY HAMMER AND MRS. WILLIAM STEVENS.

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR—MRS. GEORGE EDWARD SEVERY, CHAIRMAN; MRS. ALBERT H. BLAIR, REV. WILLIAM C. COVERT, MRS. FLORENCE FOSTER, ARCHIBALD FREW, MRS. D. HARRY HAMMER, THE REV. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, MRS. CHARLES E. HUSTED, MRS. E. E. KILDARE, MISS C. ALBERT MOULOUER, HORACE NUGENT, H. J. PATTEN, A. C. ROCKWOOD, MRS. H. E. SEELEY, MR. AND MRS. ROBERT G. CHAFFIELD-TAYLOR, RALPH VAN VECHELEN, DR. CYRIL VERMAUER, AND DR. ANDREW R. WARD, PH. D., LL. D.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTER, 8 p. m.—Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones will speak on "The Origin and Continuance of Soul." This is the third of a series of lectures on "Man's March Through the Centuries."

ST. ANNE'S AUDITORIUM, Fifty-fifth and La Salle streets, 8 p. m.—A musical show will be given under the auspices of the Englewood Patriotic Benevolent association for the benefit of families of men in service.

SECRETARY—MISS LILA BILL.

TREASURER—RALPH VAN VECHELEN.

HONORARY CHAIRMAN—ALBERT M. MARSHALL, FORMER PRESIDENT DR. CYRIL VERMAUER, AND HORACE NUTTALL.

CHAIRMAN AND DIVISION DIRECTORS—MISS D. HARRY HAMMER AND MRS. WILLIAM STEVENS.

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR—MRS. GEORGE EDWARD SEVERY, CHAIRMAN; MRS. ALBERT H. BLAIR, REV. WILLIAM C. COVERT, MRS. FLORENCE FOSTER, ARCHIBALD FREW, MRS. D. HARRY HAMMER, THE REV. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, MRS. CHARLES E. HUSTED, MRS. E. E. KILDARE, MISS C. ALBERT MOULOUER, HORACE NUGENT, H. J. PATTEN, A. C. ROCKWOOD, MRS. H. E. SEELEY, MR. AND MRS. ROBERT G. CHAFFIELD-TAYLOR, RALPH VAN VECHELEN, DR. CYRIL VERMAUER, AND DR. ANDREW R. WARD, PH. D., LL. D.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTER, 8 p. m.—Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones will speak on "The Origin and Continuance of Soul." This is the third of a series of lectures on "Man's March Through the Centuries."

ST. ANNE'S AUDITORIUM, Fifty-fifth and La Salle streets, 8 p. m.—A musical show will be given under the auspices of the Englewood Patriotic Benevolent association for the benefit of families of men in service.

SECRETARY—MISS LILA BILL.

TREASURER—RALPH VAN VECHELEN.

HONORARY CHAIRMAN—ALBERT M. MARSHALL, FORMER PRESIDENT DR. CYRIL VERMAUER, AND HORACE NUTTALL.

CHAIRMAN AND DIVISION DIRECTORS—MISS D. HARRY HAMMER AND MRS. WILLIAM STEVENS.

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR—MRS. GEORGE EDWARD SEVERY, CHAIRMAN; MRS. ALBERT H. BLAIR, REV. WILLIAM C. COVERT, MRS. FLORENCE FOSTER, ARCHIBALD FREW, MRS. D. HARRY HAMMER, THE REV. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, MRS. CHARLES E. HUSTED, MRS. E. E. KILDARE, MISS C. ALBERT MOULOUER, HORACE NUGENT, H. J. PATTEN, A. C. ROCKWOOD, MRS. H. E. SEELEY, MR. AND MRS. ROBERT G. CHAFFIELD-TAYLOR, RALPH VAN VECHELEN, DR. CYRIL VERMAUER, AND DR. ANDREW R. WARD, PH. D., LL. D.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTER, 8 p. m.—Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones will speak on "The Origin and Continuance of Soul." This is the third of a series of lectures on "Man's March Through the Centuries."

ST. ANNE'S AUDITORIUM, Fifty-fifth and La Salle streets, 8 p. m.—A musical show will be given under the auspices of the Englewood Patriotic Benevolent association for the benefit of families of men in service.

SECRETARY—MISS LILA BILL.

TREASURER—RALPH VAN VECHELEN.

HONORARY CHAIRMAN—ALBERT M. MARSHALL, FORMER PRESIDENT DR. CYRIL VERMAUER, AND HORACE NUTTALL.

CHAIRMAN AND DIVISION DIRECTORS—MISS D. HARRY HAMMER AND MRS. WILLIAM STEVENS.

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR—MRS. GEORGE EDWARD SEVERY, CHAIRMAN; MRS. ALBERT H. BLAIR, REV. WILLIAM C. COVERT, MRS. FLORENCE FOSTER, ARCHIBALD FREW, MRS. D. HARRY HAMMER, THE REV. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, MRS. CHARLES E. HUSTED, MRS. E. E. KILDARE, MISS C. ALBERT MOULOUER, HORACE NUGENT, H. J. PATTEN, A. C. ROCKWOOD, MRS. H. E. SEELEY, MR. AND MRS. ROBERT G. CHAFFIELD-TAYLOR, RALPH VAN VECHELEN, DR. CYRIL VERMAUER, AND DR. ANDREW R. WARD, PH. D., LL. D.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTER, 8 p. m.—Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones will speak on "The Origin and Continuance of Soul." This is the third of a series of lectures on "Man's March Through the Centuries."

ST. ANNE'S AUDITORIUM, Fifty-fifth and La Salle streets, 8 p. m.—A musical show will be given under the auspices of the Englewood Patriotic Benevolent association for the benefit of families of men in service.

SECRETARY—MISS LILA BILL.

TREASURER—RALPH VAN VECHELEN.

HONORARY CHAIRMAN—ALBERT M. MARSHALL, FORMER PRESIDENT DR. CYRIL VERMAUER, AND HORACE NUTTALL.

CHAIRMAN AND DIVISION DIRECTORS—MISS D. HARRY HAMMER AND MRS. WILLIAM STEVENS.

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR—MRS. GEORGE EDWARD SEVERY, CHAIRMAN; MRS. ALBERT H. BLAIR, REV. WILLIAM C. COVERT, MRS. FLORENCE FOSTER, ARCHIBALD FREW, MRS. D. HARRY HAMMER, THE REV. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, MRS. CHARLES E. HUSTED, MRS. E. E. KILDARE, MISS C. ALBERT MOULOUER, HORACE NUGENT, H. J. PATTEN, A. C. ROCKWOOD, MRS. H. E. SEELEY, MR. AND MRS. ROBERT G. CHAFFIELD-TAYLOR, RALPH VAN VECHELEN, DR. CYRIL VERMAUER, AND DR. ANDREW R. WARD, PH. D., LL. D.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTER, 8 p. m.—Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones will speak on "The Origin and Continuance of Soul." This is the third of a series of lectures on "Man's March Through the Centuries."

ST. ANNE'S AUDITORIUM, Fifty-fifth and La Salle streets, 8 p. m.—A musical show will be given under the auspices of the Englewood Patri

ENDS DECLARED

**SUGGESTS BOTH
31-2% AND 41-2%
FOR NEXT LIBERTY**

**Banker Urges Classes for
the Large and Small
Investors.**

Cities Gas company reports months ended Nov. 26, 1917, sales of \$10,864,921; net \$803,000 for six months; total \$4,626,928; total assets and final surplus after depreciation \$11,761,189. The balance sheet shows cash on hand \$1,146,189. The assets of which may be noted. It is suggested that the next issue of bonds be divided into two parts, one bearing 3½ per cent and the other 4% in order to appeal to large and small investors.

FINANCIAL
NOTES

SINCE the appointment of Mark L. Requa of California as oil administrator on Jan. 10, the prices of oil securities of oil companies listed on the New York stock exchange have shown advances ranging as high as \$10 a share. These companies are roughly grouped as "independents."

Mexican Petroleum common stock shows the biggest gain. Texas company stock has had an advance of more than 7% a share. Requa was head of the independent oil producers in California and his practical knowledge of the industry is relied on to insure proper regulation of the industry, hence the increased demand for securities of the "independents."

It is perhaps a little unfair to put the comparative savings made in the case of coal imports over against operating losses of industrial concerns. But this side deserves some consideration. The following figures of an important industrial concern are interesting. During the five days shutdown this company paid \$15,000 for coal probably less than one-third of its bill probably less than one-third.

The company will have a daily over-head, including this wage payment, of \$15,000 to meet. In addition, it will lose \$15,000 in daily wages and saving in coal will amount to less than \$500 per day. The direct loss of production will amount to not far from \$300,000 during the five days.

The value of the German mark has fallen sharply on neutral exchanges in the last few days as a result of confidence in neutral countries regarding the outcome of peace negotiations.

Brest-Litovsk and the present condition of internal affairs in Germany. In Berlin exchange on Berlin, which early this month was 90, is now 83.10. In Christians it has fallen within the week from 65.75 to 60.35; at Stockholm, from 65.75 to 62.50; at Amsterdam, from 47.55 to 41.65.

At the annual meeting of the Brestro-Creamery company all the officers and directors were re-elected except A. E. Wilkerson, a director, who retired from the board and was succeeded by C. T. Hayes, treasurer of the company. The company would lose something in taxes, provided the class of investors mentioned could be relied upon to buy as many 4% per cent bonds as they would 3½%. It has just been shown, however, that the tax bond does not appeal to such interests.

A taxed 4% per cent bond, the tax being the same as on the present 4 per cent issue, would cover the cost of the small and moderate sized investors, whose interest rate would not be eaten up by the income tax. A rate of 4% per cent would theoretically sell the bond at par.

SUGGESTS FIVE YEAR OPTION. Another suggestion is that the next issue give the government a five year option, that is, provide that the bonds might be retired in five years, with an option would enable the government to refund the issue with another bearing either a higher or lower rate of interest, as the times and money market conditions might suggest.

There is no knowledge here as to the possible size of the next issue. It is known that the secretary of the treasury wants \$10,000,000,000 by June 30. If he regards it advisable to make the issue, bearing different rates of interest, it might possibly appeal to all classes of prospective buyers and with effect on the bonds might be sold in time mentioned.

Muse Money in West.

It is beginning to appear certain, however, that if the west is to be encouraged to throw its best efforts and resources into the flotation of the new issue, it must be some assurance given the banks that the money they, as banks, and their customers subscribe will be left with western institutions until it is actually needed for payment on government contracts.

Practically all are bitterly opposed to the suggestion and use caustic language in referring to the plan as avaricious of the racetrack. Nevertheless, a few farseeing students believe that the premium scheme or lottery may be fitted into the plan of war finance.

Germany was the first nation to adopt such a program, and she was aided in its ridged by her leading economists of the world. Austria followed suit. Then France unobtrusively inaugurated a moderated form of the same plan. Next it was suggested in England. Objections to it were vitriolic. The majority of English bankers joined in the protest and were led by Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer.

Meanwhile, the western money market is hardened and the banks are exercised to meet current demands of business.

Money and Exchange.

Money rates in Chicago at 5½% per cent; on collateral commercial rates, 5% 66 per cent; 5½% per cent on counter. New York exchange on Chicago bank clearings, 74,864.

CHICAGO STOCK
TRANSACTIONS

CHICAGO stocks were dull and prices generally steady. The business was too small to be significant.

In the bond department the Chicago "B" bonds continued to advance, closing at 53%, against 57% the previous close. Chicago City and Commercial Railways were also up, %, at 50.

Successful in England. Yet a premium sale of British war bonds has just been completed with a measure of success not hoped for by its proponents. Two department stores in London conducted the sale. In a few weeks the two stores, Selfridge's and Harrod's, sold in excess of \$20,000,000 of bonds and money orders.

These bonds were issued and lotteries were drawn for prizes. First prize was \$2,500 and they ranged down to a thousand and consolation prizes of \$5 each. It is remarkable that prizes amounting to only \$50,000 stimulated the sale, an extremely small cost account.

Prejudice and nice convictions yield easily in an emergency. The first day that Liberty loan bonds sold under the majority of bankers were for jailing the seller. Twenty-four hours later, it was conceded that anything but a free market in the bonds would be folly.

Opens Bids for Revenue Bills.

The controller of New York City opened bids yesterday for \$5,000,000 revenue bills issued in anticipation of taxes. The bills are dated Jan. 25 and mature May 24. The total number of bills received was thirty-four, and the average amount of the individual awards were nine million worth. \$4,520,000 per cent. Salmon Brothers were awarded \$1,000,000 at 4.45, and \$220,000 at 4.55; J. P. Morgan & Co., \$1,000,000 at 4.45; Callaway & Co., \$1,000,000 at 4.45; \$100,000 at 4.50, and \$25,000 at 4.55.

The federal reserve bank of Chicago is making efforts to induce corporations to invest in treasury notes in anticipation of payments they will make for subscriptions made by individuals and employed to Liberty bond purchases. It is estimated that there must be sold an advance of the payment of the debt treasury notes equal in amount to at least 5 per cent of the total of the loan.

This means that if the loan be eight billions notes totaling \$4,800,000,000 must be placed with banks and other financial institutions and corporations; the loan be ten billions, six per cent notes must be sold. The task is best measured by the fact that notes floated in anticipation of the second Liberty loan amounted to \$2,320,000,000 in providing for a total loan of \$2,300,000.

United States
Government Bonds

We are prepared to execute orders for the purchase and sale of Government issues. We can immediate delivery of Liberty Loan 3½% Bonds, Liberty Loan 4% Bonds.

Attractive Issues of
Municipal Bonds
Offering from 4½% to 6%

For Current List and Booklets
Send to William R. Compton Co.

Government and Municipal Bonds
Quarter Century in this Building
60 S. La Salle St., Chicago
Illinois

New York Pittsburgh

Montgomery, N.Y.

Philadelphia

St. Louis

Baltimore

Boston

San Francisco

Seattle

Portland

Oakland

Los Angeles

Honolulu

Chicago

Montgomery, N.Y.

FOR SALE.
WEST SIDE.53x125, NEAR SCHUBERT,
will sacrifice for \$100
or \$250. Tribune, page 1.MFG. PROPERTY.
Y. SOUTHERN, 100 ft.
sq., and large yard.
Good roads, school, com-
munity plant with live-
stock, good timber, ad-
ditional land available.
PEST AND REST FAC-
Sides; Bell Line ground
out, and other trans-
fer. Owner, H. E. 312, 30.80 ft. AT COSTAGE
S. I. light & power;
etc.; reasonable rates.
Tribute, 25 S. La Salle.SIXTY-THREE ACRES
all parts of 100 ft.
S. & Co., 70 W. Monroe.FACTORY BLDG. 807
ON 5 N. La Salle-st.

OAK PK., AUSTIN.

HAS 100 ft. POWER;
once NEARAT.Oak Park, immense
garage, bookcases, etc.;
outside being, clothes
etc.; water heat; 2 carEIGHT & CO., 100 ft.
and Central
on 45 W. Washington.EQUINE 60 ft. HOUSE
EXCLUSIVE OAK PARK
80 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep.
EAST BLDG. 807, New-
S large bedrooms, all
water heat; 2 carAUSTIN HOME; 80 ft.
wide lot; woodAUSTIN STUDIO HOME;
4 large bedrooms, and
\$700 per month owner
widow.

AUSTIN 1100.

NEW TWO FAM-
ILY HOME; 80 ft. wide,
80 ft. deep, 100 ft. high.KIDZ KRAMERLING AV.
and 5215 W. Chicago-st.

E-SUN-Y-SOUTH.

GARDEN PARK, 60X150,
and paid; 3000 ft. term.
111 W. Washington,
and IMPROVED.

CO. 100 ft. S. LA SALLE-ST.

TE-SUN-NORTH.

SHORE PROPERTY IS
you want to buy or rent
please call or write, re-
spected with 20 ex-
amples. Wilmette, Winnetka.LANDS IN HOMES, 45,000
ft. E. MAYNARD &OR EXCHANGE; SOME
houses and lots.

8000 ft. N. Dearborn.

TE-SUN-WEST.

HURST-6 ROOM STUDIO
50 ft. 10 ft. 10 ft. 10 ft.
50 ft. 10 ft. 10 ft. 10 ft.
purchase on terms.

LAWNS, 100 ft. 10 ft.

WILLYWOOD LOT, 50X100
ft. deposit \$150; ter-
minal.

MENTWORTH S. S. DOW-

NETTE, SPECIALTY - E

HILL, HILL & STONE, and

WATERFORD, 100 ft. 100 ft.

INTERIOR, 100 ft. 100 ft.

